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STUDENTS HANDBOOK
TO THE UNIVERSITY
OF
OXFORD.



~~Pz.~~ G.A. Oxen 8°. 983





THE
STUDENT'S HANDBOOK

TO THE
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

OF OXFORD.



SIXTH EDITION, REVISED TO OCTOBER 1881

Ⓔxford

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TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

THIS Handbook was originally compiled from authentic sources, and has again been carefully revised, by an Editor appointed by the Delegates of the Press; but although the statements which it contains are believed to be correct, they are not official, and they are liable to alteration from time to time.

The changes which have been proposed by the University Commissioners, but which have not yet acquired legal validity, are not incorporated in this Edition.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE University of Oxford is a body corporate, under the title of 'The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford.' As such it has the power of holding property, of appointing its own officers, and of making regulations for its internal management. It has also other powers, or privileges, which are not incidental to its character as a corporation: the most important of these are that of exercising jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over its members, and that of returning representatives to Parliament. It exercises its powers by means of four bodies: (1) The Hebdomadal Council, which has the initiative in all matters of legislation, and which consists of eighteen elected members, together with the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Proctors; (2) The House of Convocation, of which, subject to certain regulations as to the payment of fees and the retaining of their names on the Register, all persons are members who have taken the degree of Master of Arts, or of Doctor of Civil Law or Medicine; (3) The Congregation of the University, which consists of the Heads of Colleges, Professors, Examiners, and other official persons, and also of such members of the House of Convocation as reside within the limits of the University for not less than twenty weeks in each year; (4) The Ancient House of Congregation, which consists of all Masters of Arts and Doctors of Divinity, Civil Law, and Medicine, of less than two years' standing, together with all Heads of Colleges and Halls, and certain other official persons. The exact constitution and functions of these several bodies are defined in the University Statutes, and in the 'Oxford University Act' of 1854. The administration of the University

is chiefly in the hands of—(1) The Chancellor, who is almost invariably represented by his deputy, the Vice-Chancellor; (2) The Proctors, who are chosen every year by the Colleges and Halls according to a certain rotation; and (3) Various Committees, or 'Delegacies,' which are appointed from time to time by one or other of the legislative bodies mentioned above.

The functions of the University are mainly two: (1) That of teaching, which is discharged partly by means of Professors and other public lecturers, partly by means of Libraries, Museums, and other auxiliary institutions; (2) That of encouraging study and testing learning, which is discharged partly by the establishment of Scholarships and Prizes, partly by Examinations, partly by the conferring of certificates of attainment, or Degrees. It is open without respect of birth, age, or creed to all persons who satisfy the appointed officers that they are likely to derive educational advantage from its membership: and, subject only to necessary limitations of academical standing, any person who has been admitted as a member is eligible to compete for all its prizes and distinctions, save only that Degrees in Divinity are confined to members of the Church of England.

The *Colleges* are corporate institutions, within the University but distinct from it, which were founded and endowed for the purpose of assisting students during their residence at the University. In view of this purpose, buildings were erected in which the members of the College lived as a society together. The senior members, or Fellows, were engaged partly in study, partly in teaching: some of them were specially entrusted with the guardianship of the junior members, and as such were designated Tutors; others were occupied in the discharge of various functions connected with the endowment, the library, or the chapel. The junior members, or Scholars, were engaged in studying for their University Degrees: they shared with their seniors a common refectory, a common lodging, and a common chapel. The original purpose has been somewhat modified by subsequent legislation. The members of the Foundation no longer have the exclusive use of the College buildings: a large proportion of the Fellows are

non-resident : and the majority of persons on the books of almost every College are 'Commoners' (Commensales), who are admitted upon payment to share in the educational and social advantages of the College, but who, strictly speaking, are not members of it at all.

The *Halls*, i.e. the Public Halls of the University, differ from the Colleges chiefly in being neither incorporated nor endowed. They have preserved their original character as institutions in which students live together under the charge of a Principal, who is responsible for both their discipline and their instruction.

For more than two centuries previous to 1855 no person could be a member of the University unless he were also a member of a College or Hall : but since that year the facilities of obtaining admission have been widely extended, and persons may now be admitted to share in all the privileges of the University in one of three other capacities.

1. Under a Statute passed, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, in 1854, any Master of Arts may, subject to certain conditions, obtain a licence to open his house as a Private Hall, in which he can receive students to whom he acts as Tutor. Of such Private Halls there are at present two (Charsley's Hall and Turrell's Hall).

2. Under a Statute passed in 1868, the regulation which required members of the University to be members of a College or Hall, Public or Private, was repealed. Any person may now become a member of the University without becoming a member of a College or Hall, provided that he satisfies certain disciplinary requirements. Such students are free, within certain limits, to choose their own lodging, and to fix their own rate of living. In matters of discipline they are under the control of a board entitled the 'Delegacy of Students not attached to any College or Hall.'

3. Under a Statute passed in 1871, New Foundations for the purpose of academical study and education may be admitted, under certain conditions, to enjoy the privileges, except as regards the academical status of their Head, which are possessed by the

existing Colleges and Public Halls of the University. Of such New Foundations there is at present one (Keble College): it differs from the older Colleges chiefly in having as its governing body a Council composed of persons who are not necessarily members of the University or engaged in academical pursuits.

The opportunities of obtaining both teaching and pecuniary help are so numerous, and the courses of study which are recognised by the University in its Examinations are so various, that it is impossible to give any brief general statement of the Academical Curriculum. It may, however, be useful to mention here that a student of average ability can obtain the degree of B. A. in a period of about two years and eight months (see p. 106), and that he can do so, with economy, as a resident member of a College or Hall, at a cost not exceeding £300 (see p. 198). The following pages have been arranged so as to enable each student to gather for himself such information, both as to his entrance into and his conduct while resident at the University, as he may require for his own special needs.

CHAPTER I.

OF ADMISSION, RESIDENCE, AND DISCIPLINE.

I. OF ADMISSION.

IT has been already pointed out that there is a broad distinction between the University on the one hand, and the Colleges and Halls on the other. It has also been pointed out that the regulation which required every member of the University to be also a member of a College or Hall no longer exists. A student may thus be admitted as a member of the University in one of two capacities: (1) as a member of a College, or Hall, or New Foundation; (2) or as a student of the University 'unattached to any College or Hall.'

In whatever capacity he is admitted he must previously have satisfied certain requirements.

§ 1. Requirements of a College or Hall.

The ordinary requirements are of three kinds: (1) a candidate must obtain permission to have his name entered on the books of the College or Hall; (2) he must, with the exceptions specified below, pass a certain examination; (3) he must pay certain fees. Some of these requirements are relaxed, or are inapplicable, in the case of selected candidates for the Civil Service of India (see p. 194), of students of Affiliated Colleges (see p. 196), and of those who merely wish to obtain a degree in Music (see p. 110).

1. APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.—The difficulty of satisfying the first of these requirements has been considerably lessened by the repeal of the statute which required every Undergraduate member of a College or Hall to reside, for three years at least, within its walls. The number of rooms available for Undergraduates being limited, the number of

admissions was limited also : and a candidate had little chance of obtaining admission to one of the more distinguished or more popular Colleges, unless notice of his intention to become a candidate for admission had been given several years previous to his actual residence. But although, in most cases, it is still desirable that such notice should be given as early as possible, yet a candidate who possesses the necessary literary qualifications has practically no difficulty in obtaining admission, even to a distinguished College, at short notice. He cannot, however, in that case be sure of obtaining rooms within the College walls, since the vacant rooms, the number of which is almost always fewer than that of successful candidates for admission, are usually offered to such candidates either in the order in which their names have been previously entered on the books, or in the order of merit at the examination.

As soon, therefore, as a student has determined to enter the University as a member of a College or Hall, he should apply to the Head of the College or Hall upon which his choice has fallen. Such an application should specify (1) the exact names and age of the candidate, (2) the date at which he wishes to commence residence, (3) the name and address of his parent or guardian. He will then, if he is accepted as a candidate, receive an intimation of the date at which he is expected to present himself for examination. He will find it to his advantage, if he be a candidate for Honours, to arrange to commence residence in Michaelmas Term.

If in the interval between the application for admission and the date of the examination any such change takes place in the plans of a candidate as involves the removal of his name from the List of Applicants, the Head of the College or Hall should be immediately informed of it.

At the following Colleges there are special regulations which either modify or supplement the above general regulations, viz. :—

At **University**, a certain number of vacancies are filled up by open competition at the Annual Scholarship Examination in Lent Term : such candidates may enter their names up to the day of Examination. Other candidates must apply in the usual way to the Master, and should do so, if possible, not later than the Term preceding that in which they desire to commence residence.

At **Balliol**, a candidate for admission is required to signify to the Master, at the time of application, whether he wishes to reside within the College walls or in lodgings out of College: he must have attained his fifteenth birthday.

At **Merton**, the Warden will receive the names of all candidates for admission to the College which are sent to him previous to the day which is fixed for the Examination. In case the number who reach the required standard exceeds the number of rooms vacant, rooms will be assigned in the order of merit in the Examination, and those who do not obtain rooms can reside in lodgings.

At **Queen's**, a candidate should signify to the Provost, at the time of application, whether he wishes to reside in or out of College.

At **New College**, application should be made to the Warden at the latest a fortnight before the beginning of the Examination. A proportion of the vacant rooms is always reserved for those who pass the best Examination, whether their names have been on the Warden's list before that date or not. For the remainder a preference is given to those who have applied first. No one is obliged to reside in College unless he desires it; and the College admits to reside in lodgings as many as reach the required standard in the Examination, if their parents or guardians are willing that they should be admitted on those terms.

At **Lincoln**, letters addressed to the Rector on the subject of Admission should have the word '*Admission*' inscribed on the envelope. If the number of candidates who pass a satisfactory Examination exceed the number of vacancies, rooms are offered in the order of merit in the Examination, and those who do not obtain rooms can reside in lodgings.

At **Corpus**, applications are received until the day of the Examination. In addition to the two ordinary Matriculation Examinations, a certain number of vacancies are filled up at the annual Scholarship Examination.

At **Pembroke**, no name is received which already stands for acceptance at another College.

At **Kemble**, names are received only for the Terms which begin in October and January.

At **Hertford**, candidates for admission must make application in writing to the Principal, and must in all cases produce satisfactory testimonials as to character and diligence. Rooms in College are assigned first to Scholars and Exhibitioners in the order of their election, and then to Commoners in the order in which their names have been received as candidates for admission.

At the **Halls**, previous notice, although always desirable, is seldom necessary.

2. EXAMINATION.—Candidates are ordinarily required to pass an examination conducted by the College authorities. The nature of this examination varies according as a College does or

does not require its students to read for Honours: in all cases a candidate is required to satisfy the College that he is likely to pass 'Responsions' (p. 114) within a reasonable period, but in some cases there is the further requirement that he must show special proficiency in one or other of the subjects which are recognized in the Honour Schools of either the First or the Second Public Examination.

But since Responsions may now be passed before Matriculation (p. 114), and also since certain other Examinations which may be passed before Matriculation are accepted by the University as substitutes for Responsions (viz. the *Senior Local Examinations*, provided that a special certificate has been obtained, see p. 189, and the *Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations*, provided that a candidate has obtained a certificate in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics, see p. 186), these examinations are now sometimes accepted by Colleges as substitutes, either total or partial, for their ordinary entrance examinations. The extent, however, to which they are so accepted varies so much at different Colleges that a student who proposes to claim exemption from the College examination on the ground of having passed an equivalent examination should previously communicate with the College.

The following are the regulations of the several Colleges and Halls in regard to their *ordinary* examination:—

At **University** the ordinary Examination is usually held in the Term previous to that of residence.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Some portion of a Greek and Latin author, not less than a play of *Æschylus* or *Sophocles*, or an equivalent amount of *Homer*, *Thucydides*, *Demosthenes*, or *Plato*, together with a book of *Virgil*, or an equivalent amount of *Horace*, *Livy*, or *Cicero*, or any other classical author that has formed part of their educational course. (2) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (3) Grammar and Parsing. (4) English Composition, with questions on the Old and New Testaments, or on Ancient and Modern History, or on such literary or other subjects as will test intelligence or information. (5) Unseen passages from the Greek and Latin Authors usually read in the highest Forms of Schools. (6) *Euclid* Books I, II, and Algebra as far as Simple Equations inclusive. (7) The whole of Arithmetic, as given in the school text-books of *Colenso* or *Barnard Smith*. Due weight will be attached to an optional Examination in more advanced Mathematics.

Candidates are invited to name any other subject to which they may have given special attention, such as the higher Mathematics, Modern History, Physical Science, Political Economy, or to name any English or foreign book of permanent value in which they wish to be examined: and deficiency in any one of the subjects mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be compensated for by proficiency in others, provided that a candidate gives evidence of being likely to pass Responsions within the first Term of residence.

At **Balliol** the Examination is usually held at the beginning of each Term on the Wednesday of the week in which the College meets, with a view to residence in the ensuing Term. Candidates are expected to be present at Nine o'clock A.M. Any candidate who applies to the Butler of the College a week beforehand can be lodged and boarded in College, during the period of the Examination, at a fixed charge of £1, including attendance.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Divinity, including the Gospels in Greek. (2) In Greek, a written translation from either Thucydides or Demosthenes, at the option of the candidate, and a *viva voce* translation from Homer. In Latin, a written translation from either Cicero or Livy, at the option of the candidate, and a *viva voce* translation from Virgil. No portions of any of these books are fixed beforehand. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) Questions in Greek and Latin Grammar *viva voce*. (5) English Composition. (6) Euclid, Books I, II; or the first part of Algebra. (7) Arithmetic, as far as Decimals, inclusive.

Candidates may also be examined, *if they please*, in other subjects, such as History, Composition in Modern Languages, and the more advanced parts of Mathematics. Proficiency in these will be accepted as compensation for some degree of failure in classical attainments, provided there be reason to suppose that the candidate will be able to pass the University Examinations.

The Examination is not competitive, but candidates are expected to attain such a standard as will enable them to read for Honours.

At **Merton** the Examination is held on the last Wednesday in November, February, and May, and on the Friday immediately preceding the day of commencing residence in each Term, at Ten o'clock A.M.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Latin Prose Composition. (2) Greek and Latin Grammar. (3) Arithmetic. (4) Euclid, Books I, II; or Elementary Algebra. (5) *Viva voce* examination in portions of one Greek and one Latin author: the following are recommended—Euripides, Hecuba and Alcestis. Virgil, *Æneid* I-V.

At **Exeter** the Examination is held at least once in each Term.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Two Greek Plays by the same author: the Medea and Hecuba of Euripides, or the *Œdipus Rex* and *Antigone* of Sophocles, preferred. (2) Horace, three books of the Odes, and the *Ars Poetica*.—Leave can be obtained, if the candidates wish to substitute any other books. (3) Arithmetic. (4) Euclid,

Books I, II; or Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive. (5) Latin Prose Composition. (6) The Outline of Scripture History.

Weight will be given to any additional books or special subjects in which candidates may desire to be examined. The Examination is not competitive, but candidates are not allowed to matriculate who do not satisfy the Examiners that, with due diligence, they will be able to pass the University Examinations.

At **Oriel** the Examination is held at least once in each Term, and usually in the Term previous to that of residence. The subjects are the same as those which are required by the University at Responsions, with the addition of translation papers from Greek and Latin Authors which have not been prepared.

At **Queen's** the Examination (for residence in the following Term) is ordinarily held (1) on the day after Ash-Wednesday, (2) on the Thursday after Ascension Day, (3) on the second Thursday in November. Supplementary Examinations are held, when required, on the Thursday before the beginning of each Term.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Greek and Latin Grammar. (2) Translations from English into Latin Prose. (3) Greek Books:—The Hecuba and Alcestis of Euripides. Latin Books:—Virgil, *Æneid*, I-V. Or some equivalent Latin and Greek Books. The easiest to offer are four books of Cæsar and four books of Xenophon. (4) Arithmetic; and Euclid, Books I, II, or Algebra, as far as Simple Equations inclusive.

At **New College** the Examination is ordinarily held twice a year, in May and November: residence usually commences in the following Term, but those who wish to offer themselves for Responsions immediately may do so. The Examination is directed to ascertain that candidates for admission have a reasonable prospect (1) of passing all the necessary Examinations of the University; (2) of reading with profit to themselves for Honours in some one School.

The Examination consists partly of *necessary*, partly of *optional* subjects.

The *necessary* subjects are:—(1) Divinity, including the Gospels in Greek (except for those who can claim exemption, according to the Statutes of the University, from Divinity Examinations: see below, pp. 119, 133). (2) Easy Passages for translation from the Classical Authors usually read in schools: at the discretion of the Examiners. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) Greek and Latin Grammar. (5) Euclid, Books I, II; or, for those who prefer it, Algebra as far as Simple Equations inclusive. (6) Arithmetic.

The *optional* subjects are:—(1) Greek and Latin Languages. (2) History. (3) Mathematics. (4) Natural Science. (5) English Composition.

Candidates offering *Mathematics* are requested to state how much they have read in that subject.

Candidates offering *Natural Science* are requested to select one or more of the following subjects: Physics, Chemistry, Physiology.

Proficiency in any one of the optional subjects will be accepted as

compensation for defective knowledge of the necessary subjects, provided there be reason to believe that the candidate will be able to pass Responsions within the first two Terms of his residence.

At **Lincoln** the Examination is held three times a year, on the first Saturday in each Term. The subjects are the same as are required at Responsions.

At **Magdalen** the Examination is usually held at the end of each Term and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. The subjects are the same as are required at Responsions: the portions of Classical authors which are *recommended* are the Hecuba and Alcestis of Euripides, and Horace, Odes I-III, with the Ars Poetica.

At **Brasenose** the Examination is held at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, and in Whitsun week. The subjects are:—(1) St. Matthew's Gospel, with Rudiments of Religious Knowledge. (2) The Hecuba and Alcestis of Euripides (but for one of these plays Homer, Iliad I, may be substituted). (3) Horace, Odes I-III with the Ars Poetica. (4) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (5) Greek and Latin Grammar. (6) Arithmetic. (7) *Either* Euclid, Book I, or the First Part of Algebra.

At **Corpus** the ordinary Matriculation Examination is held three times a year: (1) in January, at the same time as the Scholarship Examination; (2) at the beginning of Easter Term; (3) in the last week of the Long Vacation. The subjects are as follows:—(1) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (2) Translation into English of an unprepared passage of Greek or Latin. (3) Portions of two Greek authors and one Latin author, selected by the candidate from the list prescribed for Responsions (see p. 116). (4) Arithmetic. (5) An English Essay, or a paper of General Questions. (6) Euclid, Books I, II; or Algebra to Simple Equations.

Candidates who propose to read for Honours in Mathematics, Natural Science, or Modern History, will be examined in those subjects, and in so much only of the Classical subjects as is required for Responsions. Such Candidates will be excused from the classical part of the Examination, if they have obtained a certificate which excuses from Responsions either in the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examinations, or in the Oxford Local Examinations. Such Candidates are requested to give notice of the subject in which they wish to be examined, in writing, to the President, a month at least before the date of the Examination.

All Candidates are expected to show fair promise of obtaining Honours in the University Examinations.

At **Christ Church** the Examination is held twice in the year:—(1) On the Thursday and Friday after the 10th of October, with a view to residence in the January following. [If the 10th of October be Thursday, the Examination will begin on that day; but if the 10th of October be Friday, the Examination will begin on the 16th of October.] (2) On the Wednesday and Thursday in the third week before the Commemoration, with a view to residence in the October following.

Candidates must call on the Dean at 1.30. P.M. on the first of the two days, bringing testimonials of character for the previous two years from their Masters or Tutors.

The subjects of Examination are:—(1) Any five consecutive books of the *Iliad* or of the *Odyssey* [*recommended*], or two plays of *Æschylus* or of *Sophocles* or of *Euripides*, or an equivalent quantity from some other Greek Author. (2) *Virgil*, *Æneid*, I–V, or *Horace*, *Odes* I–III and *Ars Poetica*, or an equivalent quantity from some other Latin Author. (3) Latin Prose Composition. (4) Latin and Greek Grammar. (5) Arithmetic. (6) *Euclid*, Books I, II [*recommended*], or *Algebra* to Simple Equations inclusively.

At *Trinity*, candidates for residence in October are usually examined in the May preceding, and candidates for residence in January in the November preceding. The subjects are:—(1) Translation from English into Latin prose. (2) Translation of a passage of unprepared Greek into English. (3) Latin and Greek Grammar, or English Essay, or both. (4) Two plays of *Sophocles*, prepared. (5) Five books of the *Æneid*, prepared. (6) Arithmetic. (7) *Euclid*, Books I, II, or the first part of *Algebra*. For (4) and (5) equivalents may, by permission, be offered by candidates who are still at school at the time of the Examination.

At *St. John's* the Examination is held at the beginning of every Term, and before the Long Vacation. The subjects are:—(1) Latin Prose composition. (2) Greek and Latin Grammar. (3) Arithmetic. (4) *Euclid*, Books I, II, or *Algebra*, as far as is required for Responsions. (5) *Euripides*, *Hecuba* and *Alcestis*. (6) *Virgil*, *Æneid*, I–V, or equivalents. (7) Translation into English of an easy passage of unprepared Latin.

At *Jesus* the Examination includes (1) Latin Prose Composition, (2) Greek and Latin Grammar, (3) Arithmetic, (4) *Algebra* as far as is required for Responsions, or *Euclid*, Books I, II. (5) A portion of some Greek and of some Latin author, e.g. *Euripides*, *Hecuba* and *Medea*, and *Horace*, *Odes* I–III, with the *Ars Poetica*, or equivalents.

At *Wadham* the Examination comprises (1) One Greek and one Latin Author, chosen by the Candidate, such as—Two plays of *Sophocles* or *Euripides*, or Five Books of *Homer*, or Four Books of *Xenophon's Anabasis*. The *Georgics* of *Virgil*, or Five Books of the *Æneid*, or Three Books of the *Odes* of *Horace* with one Book of either the *Satires* or the *Epistles*, or Two Books of *Livy*; or portions of other Classical Authors of like quantity. (2) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (3) Greek and Latin Grammar. (4) Arithmetic. (5) *Euclid*, Books I, II, or *Algebra* as far as Simple Equations.

At *Pembroke*, the Examination is usually held on the day before the commencement of the Term in which the candidate proposes to reside.

The subjects are the same as are required at Responsions.

At *Worcester* the Examination is held at the beginning and end of every Term. The subjects are:—(1) The *Hecuba* and *Alcestis* of *Euripides*, with especial reference to the Parsing and Grammar generally.

(2) Cicero, *de Amicitia* and *de Senectute*. Other books may, with the consent of the College, be substituted for those which are here mentioned. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) Arithmetic. (5) Euclid, Books I, II, or Algebra to the end of Simple Equations.

At **Keble** the Examination is held in October for residence in October or January. The subjects are:—(1) Euripides, *Hecuba* and *Medea*, or Sophocles, *Ajax* and *Electra*. (2) Virgil, the *Georgics*, or Horace, *Odes* I–III with the *Ars Poetica*. (3) Euclid, Books I, II, or Algebra. (4) Arithmetic. (5) Greek and Latin Grammar. (6) Easy passages of Greek and Latin, not specially prepared beforehand.

Candidates to whom rooms have been promised receive them in the order in which their names are entered upon condition of coming up to the College standard in the Matriculation Examination; but, in exceptional cases, persons who have applied too late to receive a promise of rooms are allowed to offer themselves on the chance of being selected by the Warden to fill such extra vacancies as may fall in.

At **Hertford** the Examination is held on the Thursday before the meeting of the College at the commencement of each Term.

Candidates are examined (unless they have obtained any Certificate, or have passed any Examination which excuses them from Responsions) in the following books and subjects, viz. (1) Euripides, *Hecuba* and *Alcestis*; (2) Virgil, *Georgics*; (3) Latin Prose Composition; (4) Latin and Greek Grammar; (5) Arithmetic; (6) Euclid, Books I, II. Other Greek and Latin Books may be substituted for those above mentioned, provided that the quantity in each case be not less than is required for Responsions.

At the **Halls** candidates are usually required to satisfy the Principal that they are likely to pass their University Examinations within a reasonable period of time, but there are no fixed subjects of examination.

3. FEES. The sums payable to a College or Hall on admission usually consist of (1) an admission-fee, (2) caution-money. Both these sums vary in amount at different Colleges; the latter is a deposit which is held by the College or Hall as a guarantee against possible loss, and is not required when, as at New College, Keble College, St. Mary Hall, and St. Edmund Hall, the battels are, or may be, paid either weekly, or terminally in advance: it is always returned when the name is removed from the College books, and sometimes at an earlier period. The sums payable under both the above-mentioned heads, and also the regulations as to the return of the caution-money, are specified on p. 203.

§ 2. Requirements of the Delegates of Students not attached to any College or Hall.

Persons who desire to be admitted to the University without becoming members of a College or Hall must apply to the Delegates of Unattached Students, through the Censor, who is bound to satisfy himself that the candidates are of good character, that (unless they are of mature age) they have the consent of their parents or guardians to their living in lodgings, and that they are likely to derive educational advantage from becoming matriculated members of the University.

The Censor holds an examination of candidates at the beginning of every Term.

The subjects of the ordinary examination are:—

- (1) Three Books of Homer, or One Greek Play, or an equivalent amount of some other Greek author.
(Candidates are advised to offer either the Hecuba or the Alcestis of Euripides; or Homer, Odyssey VI–VIII, as these are the most useful books.)
- (2) Three Books of Virgil's *Æneid*, or Three Books of the Odes of Horace, or an equivalent amount of some other Latin author.
- (3) Translation from English into Latin.
- (4) The elements of Greek and Latin Grammar.
- (5) Arithmetic, including Fractions, Decimals, and Proportion.
- (6) Euclid, Books I, II, or Algebra, the first four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations.

In case any person desires to become a student without passing the above examination, or without having passed one of the Examinations which are accepted by the University as exempting from Responsions (p. 113), he must apply to the Censor, stating the reasons why he wishes to enter the University, the course of studies he proposes to follow, and the subject or subjects in which he offers himself for examination. If his statement satisfies the Delegates, he will be excused the above *ordinary* examination.

Each candidate must forward to the Censor, at the Old Clarendon Building, Broad Street, Oxford, some time before the day appointed for the examination,

- (1) A testimonial of good conduct and character ;
- (2) A certificate of his parents' or guardians' consent to his living in lodgings, or of his being of age.

The fees payable by these Students at the time of their Matriculation are specified on p. 214.

§ 3. Matriculation.

When a student has satisfied either of these two sets of requirements, he is eligible to be presented to the Vice-Chancellor for formal enrolment on the Register (*Matricula*) of the University. This enrolment, which must take place within a fortnight of his being entered on the books of a College or Hall or of the Delegates of Students not attached to any College or Hall, is called *Matriculation*. Until it has taken place, a student, although he may be a member of a College or Hall, is not a member of the University.

At the appointed time the persons to be matriculated are taken in their proper academical dress to the Vice-Chancellor. They write their names, in Latin, in a Register. They pay the requisite fees. They are then addressed in a short Latin formula by the Vice-Chancellor, and receive from him a certificate of Matriculation, together with a copy of the Statutes of the University. From this time they enjoy all the privileges of Undergraduate members of the University, and are at the same time amenable to University discipline.

The fees payable to the University on Matriculation are specified on p. 200.

§ 4. Re-admission and Migration.

No person *in statu pupillari* (i. e. who has not taken the degree of M.A., B.C.L., B.M., or one of the superior degrees) whose name has been removed from the books of a College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Students not attached to any College or Hall, can be re-admitted to the same or any other College or Hall, or migrate to another College or Hall, or become a Student not attached to any College or Hall, except under the following conditions:—

1. If his name has been removed in any other way than that of expulsion, he must produce a certificate signed by the

Proctors that notice has been received by them of his intention to apply for leave to be re-admitted, or to migrate, together with a written permission and written testimonial of good character from the College or Hall to which he belongs, or last belonged, or from the Delegates of Students not attached to any College or Hall. In case of such permission or testimonial being refused, the Chancellor of the University may, if he think fit, grant his consent in writing for such re-admission or migration.

2. If he has been absent from the University for at least one year, the certificate referred to in the preceding paragraph is dispensed with.

3. If he has been expelled by the authorities of a College or Hall, or by the Delegates of Students not attached to any College or Hall, he cannot be re-admitted unless the Chancellor of the University has heard the case, and given his consent in writing for his re-admission.

II. OF RESIDENCE.

No member of the University is eligible for any degree in ordinary course (except a degree in Music) until he has resided, under certain conditions, within the limits of the University.

These conditions affect (1) the time, (2) the place of residence.

§ 1. Of the Time of Residence.

The academical year is divided into four Terms: Hilary (or Lent) Term, which begins on January 14 and ends on the day before Palm-Sunday; Easter Term, which begins on the Wednesday in Easter-week and ends on the Friday before Whitsunday; Trinity (or Act) Term, which begins on the Saturday before Whitsunday and ends on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July; and Michaelmas Term, which begins on October 10 and ends on December 17. All residence, to be recognised as such, must take place within the limits of these Terms; but it is so far from being necessary to reside during the whole of these Terms, that, whereas they occupy on the average about thirty-four weeks, the requirements of the University may be satisfied by a residence of eighteen weeks in the year; that is to say, it is sufficient for an Undergraduate to reside for forty-two days (not necessarily consecutive days) in the course of Hilary Term, or for the same length of time in the course of

Michaelmas Term, and for twenty-one days in the course of Easter Term, or for the same length of time in the course of Trinity Term. In the case of Hilary and Michaelmas Terms these days of residence must fall wholly within the Term for which residence is counted; a deficiency of even one day out of the forty-two cannot be compensated for by any amount of residence in another Term. But since Easter and Trinity Terms have been made continuous, a residence of forty-eight days in the two Terms conjointly, in whatever way those days are distributed between the two Terms, is accepted as equivalent to a residence of twenty-one days in each Term separately.

Terms of residence need not be consecutive; they may, as far as the University is concerned, be distributed over any number of years. Sometimes a break in the regular sequence of Terms of residence is caused by illness; and sometimes also students of limited means reside for one or two Terms only in the course of a year, occupying the remainder of their time in business or tuition. As the same total number of Terms of residence is required from all alike, this latter course postpones the obtaining of a degree: but it should be borne in mind as a possible alternative by those who, for whatever reason, find continuous residence impossible.

Note.—It is necessary to draw a distinction between Terms of *Residence* and Terms of *Standing*. The latter are those Terms during which a member of the University, whether resident or not, has kept his name on the books of a College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Unattached Students, and has paid his terminal fees. The former are those Terms in which, in addition to this, he has resided in the manner and for the length of time mentioned above. In the public Examinations of the University, Terms of Standing, for the degree of B.A., Terms of Residence, are alone taken into account.

These general regulations of the University are supplemented by the regulations of the several Colleges and Halls, and of the Delegates of Unattached Students. As a rule, Undergraduates are required to commence their residence in each Term on a particular day, and to reside for two or three weeks longer than would satisfy the bare requirements of the University. They cannot come or go altogether as they please; and although permission either to commence or to discontinue residence at other than the appointed time is never refused in cases of urgency, yet

such permission has to be obtained beforehand from the proper authorities. The day on which the Undergraduate members of each College or Hall are expected to commence residence is usually notified in the *University Gazette*.

As a rule, residence in vacations is discouraged, and sometimes prohibited: but in the Easter Vacation, and during the last four or five weeks of the Long Vacation, permission to reside is not unfrequently given to those who intend to become candidates for one of the ensuing University Examinations. At Balliol, if a sufficient number desire to do so, Undergraduates are allowed to reside, and arrangements are made for their residence, during six weeks of the Long Vacation. Residence without permission, whether in college or in lodgings, is a punishable offence.

§ 2. Of the Place of Residence.

1. REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

An Undergraduate must reside not only within the limits of the University, but also in one of the recognised places of residence; that is to say, he must reside either—

- (1) Within the gates of a College or Hall (public or private), or of one of their annexed buildings:
- (2) Or, in lodgings which have been licensed by, and which are under the supervision of, the Delegates of Lodging-houses, and which must be situated within a mile and a half of Carfax.
- (3) Or, under special circumstances, at the discretion of the Delegates, in a house not licensed as a lodging-house but situated within the forementioned limit.

For residence in a College or Hall no other consent is necessary than that of the authorities of the College or Hall, but in the two other cases, an Undergraduate, of whatever standing, must obtain the permission of the Delegates of Lodging-houses. If he takes up his residence, even in licensed lodgings, without such permission, he forfeits the privileges of the University for the time during which such residence continues; and if he persists in such residence after having been cautioned by the Delegates, he is rusticated by the Vice-Chancellor.

The necessary permission is given under the following conditions:—

(1) Undergraduates, whether they are or are not attached to a College or Hall, must have the consent of their parents or guardians, unless (a) they are twenty-one years of age, (b) or have resided twelve Terms within the University; in either of which cases such consent is dispensed with.

(2) Undergraduates who are members of a College or Hall must have the consent of their College or Hall.

The consent both of the parents or guardians, and of the College or Hall, must be signified to the Delegates by the Head of the College or Hall, and must be accompanied by a certificate of good character.

Practically, an Undergraduate has but little difficulty in the matter. A licence to keep lodgings is never refused to any respectable person; nor is a licence to reside in lodgings ever refused by the Delegates to a student of good character. A student of mature age can usually obtain permission to reside where he pleases; and a like permission may be granted by the Delegates, under special circumstances, to students who are not of mature age; e.g. they may obtain permission to reside with their parents or their tutor.

A list of licensed lodgings, with the prices of the several sets of rooms annexed, is printed every year, and may be seen at the office of the Delegates of Lodging-houses. The prices vary from 7*s.* to 65*s.* per week. In order, as far as possible, to prevent misunderstanding, a form of agreement between lodging-house keepers and their tenants has been sanctioned by the University, and must be signed by both parties when lodgings are taken.

2. REGULATIONS OF COLLEGES AND HALLS.

A student who is unattached to any College or Hall has not to satisfy any other requirements in respect of the place of his residence than those which have been mentioned above; but a member of a College or Hall must also satisfy the requirements of his College or Hall. Most Colleges and Halls prefer that their Undergraduates should complete their necessary residence within the College walls, but some Colleges give an absolute option

in the matter, and all, except Keble, allow residence outside the College walls under special circumstances. After the completion of twelve, and in some cases of eight, Terms' residence within the College walls, Undergraduates are usually required to remove into lodgings, except in the case of Scholars upon the foundation, who have usually the option of retaining their rooms in College. Those who reside outside the walls of their College or Hall are subject to various rules, of which the most important are sub-joined. (The rules in respect to payments and exemptions from payments will be found in Chapter V.)

At **University**, special permission must be obtained for residence in lodgings before the completion of twelve Terms' residence.

At **Balliol**, Undergraduates may choose before admission, subject to the necessary limitation of the number of vacant rooms in College, to reside either in College or in lodgings. Those who reside in lodgings may either battel in Collège, or be wholly independent of the College in respect of their meals. In the latter case they may still, at their option, on giving notice to the manciple, dine in the College hall.

At **Merton**, Undergraduates may, with the permission of the College, reside in lodgings during their entire course. They are not obliged to battel in College, but are allowed to do so either partially or entirely.

At **Exeter**, Undergraduates, at the request of their parents or guardians, are allowed to reside in lodgings during their whole course. As a rule, all Undergraduates are required to go into lodgings after twelve Terms' residence.

At **Oriel**, Undergraduates, as a rule, go into lodgings after eight Terms' residence in College. Scholars and Exhibitioners may either battel in College, or be wholly independent of the College in respect of meals and service.

At **Queen's**, Undergraduates may, with the consent, if they are under age, of their parents or guardians, obtain the leave of the College to reside in lodgings during their whole course. In ordinary cases, however, the College discourages parents and guardians from exposing young men at the outset of their University course to the additional risks involved in residence in lodgings. As a rule, Scholars and Exhibitioners may be required to go out of College after twelve Terms', Commoners after eight Terms', residence. Residents, whether in or out of College, are allowed complete freedom in regulating their own expenses with reference to their meals.

At **New College**, Commoners, whose parents or guardians desire it, are admitted to reside in lodgings during their whole term of residence. They are under no obligation to battel in College, but are allowed to do so, either partially or entirely, at the discretion of the College.

At **Lincoln**, special leave must be obtained for residence in lodgings before the completion of twelve Terms' residence. Those who are allowed to reside in lodgings may, under special circumstances, obtain further leave either to battel wholly out of College, or to dine only in College, at their option.

At **Magdalen**, both Commoners and Foundationers can obtain leave to reside in lodgings at any part of their course. Foundationers are usually allowed to occupy rooms in College until they have taken the degree of B.A. Commoners go out of College after eight Terms' residence.

At **Brasenose**, Undergraduates of less than twelve Terms' standing may obtain permission to reside in lodgings; but, as a rule, all Undergraduates are required to battel in College.

At **Corpus**, Commoners may be admitted either (1) to reside in College for a period not exceeding twelve Terms from matriculation; or (2) to reside in lodgings but dine in the College hall and have other meals brought from the College.

At **Christ Church**, Undergraduates of less than twelve Terms' standing are allowed to reside out of College only in special cases. All Undergraduates in residence are required to battel in College.

At **Trinity**, a limited number of Undergraduates are allowed to reside in lodgings until they can be admitted into College.

At **St. John's**, Undergraduates, whose parents or guardians desire it, may occasionally obtain leave to reside in lodgings during their whole course. All Undergraduates are required to go into lodgings after twelve Terms' residence.

At **Jesus**, all Undergraduates, except Scholars, usually go out of College after twelve Terms' residence.

At **Wadham**, Undergraduates may, under special circumstances, obtain permission to reside in lodgings during their whole course.

At **Pembroke**, Undergraduates are allowed, under special circumstances, to reside out of College, on condition of their attending the College Lectures, and, unless specially exempted, of their battling in College and attending the College Chapel.

At **Worcester**, Undergraduates, under special circumstances, are allowed to reside in lodgings during their whole course. All Commoners, but not Scholars, go out of College, unless they obtain special permission to remain in, after twelve Terms' residence.

At **Keele**, no Undergraduates reside in lodgings.

At **Hertford**, no Undergraduates, of under twelve Terms' standing, for whom there is room in College are allowed to reside in lodgings, unless at the express request of their parents or guardians for special reasons to be approved by the College. But Commoners for whom rooms cannot be provided in College are allowed, with the consent of their parents or guardians, to commence their residence in lodgings, and are entitled to the first choice of rooms subsequently vacated in College.

At **St. Mary Hall**, Undergraduates may reside either in Hall or in lodgings, and may battel either wholly or partially in Hall. All Undergraduates, as a rule, go into lodgings after eight Terms' residence in Hall.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, Undergraduates may, subject to the consent of their parents, reside in lodgings during their whole course. Those who do so are not required to battel in Hall, but may do so to whatever extent they think proper.

At **St. Alban Hall**, Undergraduates may obtain leave from the Principal to reside in lodgings during their whole course. They are not required to battel in Hall, but may do so if they wish.

III. OF DISCIPLINE.

§ 1. University Discipline.

The nature of the discipline which is exercised by the University over its junior members has varied both with the increase in the average age of graduation and with the variations in the general habits of society. When the University took the place which is filled at present by the Public Schools, the Statute-book contained an elaborate series of minute prohibitory enactments, which had become practically obsolete long before they were formally repealed, and of which but few traces now remain. At present the discipline, if not more lax, is at least compatible with a greater degree of freedom on the part of a student. The rules which are in force are neither numerous nor irksome. They concern chiefly (1) the wearing of the prescribed academical dress, (2) the non-frequenting of certain places, (3) the abstinence from certain practices, which are regarded as incompatible with the habits of a student.

1. Junior members of the University are required by the Statutes to wear a prescribed academical dress '*quoties in publicum prodeunt.*' This regulation has gradually been narrowed in practice, but the cap and gown are still required to be worn (1) always before 1 P.M., and after sunset; (2) always within the precincts of the Schools, whether a student is or is not under examination; (3) at University Sermons; (4) in calling officially upon any officer of the University.

2. They are required to abstain from frequenting hotels or taverns, except for reasons to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor or Proctors.

3. They are not allowed to keep a horse or to drive a vehicle of any kind except with the consent both of their College or Hall, and of the Proctors; nor to smoke in the streets; nor to engage in any games of chance; nor to take part in, or subscribe money for, horse-races or shooting-matches.

The punishments which are inflicted for a breach of any of these rules consist of (1) pecuniary fines, the amount of which is in some cases specified in the Statutes, but is more usually left to the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor or the Proctors; (2) rustication, i.e. banishment from the University for a definite period; (3) expulsion from the University.

§ 2. The Chancellor's Court.

By virtue of an ancient privilege, the existence of which has been repeatedly acknowledged by the highest Courts of Law, the University can claim exclusive jurisdiction in all matters, whether civil or criminal, to which its resident members are parties.

Offences of the gravest class fall under the cognizance of the High Steward or his deputy, but in practice the privilege of the High Steward has been seldom claimed, and all criminal charges, in which a resident member of the University is concerned, are in the first instance brought before the Vice-Chancellor, who is by Royal Charter a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Oxford and Berks, and are either dealt with summarily or remitted by him to the ordinary Courts of Law for trial, as circumstances may require. All cases of debt and other civil actions fall under the cognizance of the Chancellor's Court, which is held in the Apodyterium of the Convocation House every Friday during Term, and in which, for the better administration of justice, the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, is usually represented by a legal assessor, who must be a Bachelor or Doctor of Civil Law. The procedure of this Court is assimilated to that of the County Courts, and the parties to a suit are usually represented by their 'Proctors,' that is, by certain Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Civil Law or Attorneys

or Barristers-at-law, who have been admitted to practise in the Court. The Court has the power not only of imposing Academical penalties, such as rustication and expulsion, but also of distraint and imprisonment.

§ 3. College Discipline.

To some extent the discipline of a College or Hall covers the same ground as that of the University; but it differs from it inasmuch as from the nature of the case it is more domestic in its character, allowing in some respects of closer restraint, and in others of greater elasticity. Every College and Hall has its own special code, and its own special mode of administering it; but there are certain general regulations which, with slight varieties of detail, are common to almost all Colleges and Halls, and which can therefore be stated here.

(1) All Undergraduates are required to commence their residence in each Term on a certain day, to reside during the prescribed length of time (usually eight weeks), and not to leave Oxford without having obtained leave from the Head or Vice-gérant of their College or Hall.

(2) They are required, unless specially exempted, to attend certain lectures. The number of lectures which are thus required varies so much that no general rule can be laid down, but when once an Undergraduate has been requested to attend a particular course he must, under pain of censure, either send a valid excuse to the Lecturer, or attend.

(3) They are usually expected, but not compelled, to attend the chapel of the College or Hall at least once a day, a certain proportion of such attendances being at morning chapel. At the Halls the rules as to attendance at chapels are prescribed by the *Statuta Aularia* of the University; they are to the effect that in every Hall prayers out of the Book of Common Prayer must be read every day, and that all members of the Hall must attend. But in both Colleges and Halls those who are not members of the Church of England are in all cases exempted; and in the following Colleges attendance is either alternative or voluntary:—

At Balliol, Undergraduates must attend *either* chapel *or* roll-call in the College hall on five mornings in every week during Term. On Sundays they are expected, but not compelled, to attend chapel.

At **Merton** and **New College**, Undergraduates are expected to attend chapel twice on Sundays, and, during the week, *either* to attend chapel or to present themselves at roll-call at 8 A.M. on at least four mornings.

At **Exeter**, Undergraduates must attend *either* chapel or roll-call on week-day mornings thirty times during Term. On Sundays they are required to attend chapel.

At **Corpus**, Undergraduates must attend *either* chapel or roll-call on four mornings in every week during Term. On Sundays they are expected, but not compelled, to attend chapel.

(4) The gates of Colleges and Halls are usually closed at 9.10 P.M. (at Christ Church 9.15 P.M., at Keble College 9 P.M., at St. Mary Hall 10 P.M.): after that hour no one is allowed, without special permission, to leave his College or Hall, and a small fine is imposed upon those who come in. Lodging-house keepers are required to close their doors at 10 P.M., and to keep a list of all who go out or come into their houses after that hour. No Undergraduate is allowed to remain out of either College or lodgings after midnight without the special permission of the Head of his College or Hall: and any Undergraduate who without leave passes a night away from his College or his lodgings, renders himself liable to a severe penalty.

(5) Undergraduates are not allowed to enter their names for University Examinations without the consent of their Tutor: they are usually required to pass such Examinations within certain prescribed limits of time; and they are usually also required to pass certain examinations in the College or Hall itself.

At **University**, Responsions must be passed within the first two Terms. All Undergraduate members of the Collège are required to read for Honours in some one Final School, and, unless specially permitted to do otherwise, for Honours in either Classics or Mathematics at Moderations.

At **Balliol**, all University Examinations must be passed, unless special permission be given to do otherwise, at the earliest opportunity. There is a College examination at the end of each Term, at which every Undergraduate member of the College is expected to bring up a portion of his work for Moderations or one of the Final Schools, as the case may be. At each of such examinations he is also liable to be examined in the work of previous examinations: the merit of his work in each subject is denoted by a class-letter, A, B, C, or D.

At **Merton**, Responsions must be passed within the first two Terms of standing, Pass Moderations within the first eight Terms. There is an annual College examination, at which prizes are awarded.

At **Exeter**, Responsions must be passed within the first year of residence, Pass Moderations in the fourth Term after passing Responsions, and in no case later than the eighth Term of standing; and all Examinations for the B.A. (Pass) degree by the end of the sixteenth Term. A College examination is held at the end of each Term, the result of which is shown by a class-list. All who are placed in the first class receive a prize of books.

At **Oriel**, Responsions must be passed within the first two Terms of standing, Pass Moderations within the first eight Terms. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Queen's**, Responsions must be passed by the end of the fourth, and Pass Moderations by the end of the twelfth Term. (1) There is a terminal College examination. (2) All Classical Scholars and Exhibitioners of the College who have not passed Moderations are required twice a year to pass an examination in portions of their Moderations' work; the Tutors offer a prize of books to the person who passes the best examination; any member of the College who has not passed Moderations is allowed to compete. (3) Prizes are offered annually for Greek or Latin, and for English, composition. (4) A present of books of the value of £5 is given to every member of the College who obtains a first class in Moderations, and to the value of £10 to one who obtains a first class in the Final Examination for B.A. or in the Examination for B.C.L., or who obtains a University Scholarship.

At **New College**, all University Examinations must, as a rule, be passed at the earliest opportunity, and every Undergraduate must read for Honours in some one School.

At **Magdalen**, all University Examinations must, as a rule, be passed at the earliest opportunity. There is a terminal College examination. Prizes are offered annually for Greek and Latin Composition, Modern History, and Natural Science.

At **Brasenose**, Responsions must be passed within the first year, Moderations before the end of the eighth Term, and all Examinations required for the degree of B.A. before the end of the sixteenth Term. There is a terminal College examination, in which candidates are arranged in four classes. Prizes are occasionally awarded for essays.

At **Corpus**, all University Examinations must be passed, unless special leave be given to the contrary, as early as possible. All members of the College are expected to seek Honours in at least one School. There are College Examinations at the end of each Term, at which every Undergraduate member of the College is examined in a portion of his work for the First or Second Public Examination, as the case may be. A certain number of Exhibitions, of the value of £40 per annum, for two years, are awarded on the results of the Midsummer College Examinations.

At **Christ Church**, Responsions must be passed before the end of the second Term of residence, Moderations within eight Terms of standing, and all Examinations required for the degree of B.A. by the end of their fourteenth Term of standing, except in the case of Candidates for

Honours. Every Undergraduate is required to pass a College examination once a year : those who pass are arranged in classes, and prizes are awarded, subject to certain regulations.

At **Trinity**, it is expected that Undergraduates should offer themselves for all University Pass Examinations at the earliest opportunity. There is a terminal College examination.

At **St. John's**, Responsions must be passed by the end of the second Term, Moderations by the end of the ninth. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Jesus**, Responsions must as a rule be passed within the first year, Moderations within the second year. All Scholars and Exhibitioners are expected to read for Honours in at least one School. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Wadham**, Undergraduates are required to pass Responsions, and (except Candidates for Honours) Moderations, at the earliest opportunity, unless from some special reason to the contrary. If any one has not passed Responsions before the end of his first year, and Moderations before the end of his second, his name is removed from the College books. Undergraduates who are not Candidates for Honours are required to pass all Examinations necessary for the degree of B.A. before the end of their fourteenth Term.

At **Pembroke**, Undergraduates are required to pass Responsions not later than their sixth Term, and to pass Moderations not later than their twelfth Term. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Worcester**, Responsions must be passed before the end of the first year ; and if an Undergraduate fails to pass Moderations on his third opportunity he must discontinue residence ; if he fails on the second opportunity subsequent he must remove his name from the College books. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Kemble**, Responsions must, under ordinary circumstances, be passed by the end of the second Term, Moderations by the end of the sixth, and the Final Schools by the end of the fourteenth. Those who read for Honours in any School are, in regard to that School, exempt from this rule ; but all Undergraduates are required to pass in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion by the end of their fourteenth Term. Each Undergraduate is examined by the College at least once before each of his University Examinations : there are also Honour College Examinations, at which prizes of books are awarded.

At **Hertford** there is a terminal College examination, and also a preliminary examination before each of the University Examinations.

At **St. Mary Hall** there is a terminal Hall examination, and also a preliminary examination before each of the University Examinations.

§ 4. Discipline Students not

1. The usual residence
in each of the Mir

of the Delegates of College or Hall.

not less than eight weeks
terms, and eight in the

Easter and Trinity Terms taken together; this residence must be within full Term. If any student desires to reside a shorter period in any Term; or to keep any part of his residence before or after full Term; or to be entirely non-resident for a Term; or to reside during any vacation; he must previously obtain the permission of the Delegates.

2. The students, as soon as possible after their arrival in Oxford in each Term, are required to call on the Censor at his office (between the hours of 10 A.M. and noon) to report themselves, and to be directed as to their studies. They are also required on that occasion to enter their addresses (in Oxford and at home) in a book which is kept for the purpose.

3. They must also call at the end of each Term in order to obtain leave to go down.

4. No student is allowed to leave Oxford for the day without the consent of the Censor.

5. No student is to engage lodgings without the sanction of the Delegates first obtained.

6. All students who are out of their lodgings after 10 P.M. are reported to the Delegates by the lodging-house keepers. As a general rule, the students are expected not to be out of their lodgings after 11 P.M.: if out after midnight, without the permission of the Censor, they incur a fine of Ten Shillings. No student is allowed to leave his lodgings after 10 P.M. or before 6 A.M., unless he has previously obtained permission from the Censor.

7. Any student who wishes to offer himself for any University Examination must apply to the Censor for the necessary form, and must not give in his name to the Proctor without his approval: nor may he withdraw his name from the Proctor's list without first consulting him.

8. At the beginning of Term, the dues (see p. 214) must be paid to the Delegates; the dues for the Michaelmas quarter must be paid before the end of Act Term.

9. Each student on his Matriculation is placed under the care of one of the Lecturers, to whose instruction and advice he is bound to attend.

(Service is held in the chapel adjoining St. Mary's Church at 9.30 every Sunday morning in full Term; this Service concludes in time for students to go to the University Sermon at 10.30. Attendance is voluntary.)

CHAPTER II.

OF TEACHING, AND INSTITUTIONS IN AID OF TEACHING.

I. OF TEACHING.

Three kinds of teaching are open to students:—(1) the teaching of Professors and other Public Lecturers, (2) the teaching of College Tutors and Lecturers, (3) the teaching of private members of the University. Each of these kinds of teaching, in most branches of academical study, helps and supplements the others.

§ 1. Of Professors and Public Lecturers.

Until comparatively recent times the operations of the University as a teaching body were confined within rather narrow limits. The Professors were few in number, their teaching usually consisted of a series of set discourses, and they seldom came into any close personal contact with their pupils. But within the last thirty years not only has a considerable number of new Professorships been founded, but the system of professorial teaching has been largely altered. Almost the whole field of academical study is now covered by public lectures, and the set discourses of former times have been to a great extent either superseded or supplemented by informal teaching, closely adapted to the wants of individual students.

The subjects of these lectures, which of course vary more or less from Term to Term, are announced in the *University Gazette*. Those who wish to attend them are usually required to signify their wish to the Professor beforehand; in many cases a small fee is charged for the first two courses; in some cases the consent of the College authorities is required; and in some cases also a student is not allowed to attend until he has attained a certain

academical standing. Each of these conditions is mentioned in the Professor's terminal announcement.

The following list of Professors and Lecturers shows the help which a student may derive from the public teaching of the University in reading for the Examinations for Honours in Arts.

I. RESPONSES.

The work which is necessary for this Examination being rather preliminary to, than a part of, the proper work of the University, receives no direct help from the lectures of Professors.

II. FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

(1) *Classical School.*

Regius Professor of Greek (assisted by a Lecturer).

Corpus Professor of Latin.

Professor of Comparative Philology (at present represented by the Deputy-Professor).

Professor of Logic.

(2) *Mathematical School.*

Savilian Professor of Geometry.

III. SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

(1) *Honour School of Literæ Humaniores.*

(a) *Philosophy.*

Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.

Professor of Logic.

(β) *Ancient History.*

Camden Professor of Ancient History.

Reader in Ancient History.

(γ) *Greek and Latin Languages: and Comparative Philology.*

Regius Professor of Greek.

Corpus Professor of Latin.

Boden Professor of Sanskrit.

Professor of Comparative Philology (at present represented by the Deputy-Professor).

- (2) *Honour School of Mathematics.*
 Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy.
 Savilian Professor of Geometry.
 Savilian Professor of Astronomy.
- (3) *Honour School of Natural Science.*
 Linacre Professor of Anatomy and Physiology (assisted by Demonstrators).
 Professor of Zoology.
 Professor of Botany and Rural Economy.
 Professor of Chemistry (assisted by the Aldrichian Demonstrator in Chemistry and by Lecturers).
 Professor of Geology.
 Professor of Mineralogy.
 Professor of Experimental Philosophy (assisted by a Demonstrator).
- (4) *Honour School of Jurisprudence.*
 Regius Professor of Civil Law.
Vinerian Professor of English Law (at present suspended).
 Vinerian Reader of English Law.
Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence (at present suspended).
 Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy.
 Reader in Indian Law.
 Reader in Roman Law.
- (5) *Honour School of Modern History.*
 Regius Professor of Modern History.
 Chichele Professor of Modern History.
 Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy.
 Professor of Political Economy.
 Reader in Indian History.
- (6) *Honour School of Theology.*
 Regius Professor of Divinity.
 Regius Professor of Hebrew (assisted by Lecturers).
 Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History (assisted by a Lecturer).
 Margaret Professor of Divinity.
 Ireland Professor of Exegesis (assisted by a Lecturer).
 Grinfield Lecturer in the Septuagint.

The Professors and Teachers who lecture on subjects which are less directly recognised in the Examinations for Honours

in the Faculty of Arts, although some of them are rewarded by scholarships or prizes, are the following :—

(1) *Fine Arts.*

Professor of Poetry.

Slade Professor of Fine Art (assisted by the Master of Drawing in the Ruskin Drawing School).

(2) *Languages and Literature.*

(a) *European* :—

Professor of Anglo-Saxon.

Professor of Celtic.

Taylorian Teacher of French.

” ” German.

” ” Italian.

(b) *Oriental* :—

Laudian Professor of Arabic.

Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.

Professor of Chinese.

Teacher of Hindustani.

Teacher of Persian.

Teacher of Telugu and Tamil.

The Professors of the other Faculties are as follows :—

(1) *Faculty of Theology.*

The Professors mentioned above under the head of the Honour School of Theology.

The Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology.

(2) *Faculty of Law.*

The Professors mentioned above under the head of the Honour School of Jurisprudence.

(3) *Faculty of Medicine.*

Regius Professor of Medicine.

Clinical Professor of Medicine (at present suspended).

(4) *Faculty of Music.*

Professor of Music.

§ 2. Of College Tutors and Lecturers.

Side by side with the extension of the public teaching of the University there has been an extension of the teaching of Colleges

and Halls. Some years ago this teaching was chiefly confined to catechetical morning lectures, supplemented by weekly written exercises; and there was an attempt on the part of each College or Hall to provide within its own walls all the instruction that its members required. Within recent years, however, this system has been largely modified. On the one hand, there has grown up a much greater freedom of intercourse between Tutors and students. Teaching is neither so limited nor so formal as it used to be. The special needs of individual students are regarded, and a student of ability commonly receives from his Tutor all the private help which it is possible for him to give. On the other hand, the principle of division of labour has been applied to a much greater extent than formerly. Several groups of Colleges have combined together for purposes of instruction in such a way that each lecturer, instead of having to lecture upon a number of heterogeneous subjects, is able to appropriate to himself some one or more special branches. The advantage of this system to the student is partly that a much wider range of subjects can be covered, and partly that he is able to gather the best thoughts of several minds.

The ordinary lectures of Colleges and Halls are of course chiefly intended for their members: the subjects of lecture are not published, but are announced by a written notice on the buttery-board: the fees, which are included in the terminal 'battels,' vary from £15 to £25 per annum, irrespective of the number of lectures which an Undergraduate attends. This charge for tuition sometimes ceases after the twelfth Term of residence, and sometimes continues to be paid until all the Examinations which are necessary for the degree of B. A. have been passed. (See p. 205.)

Some Colleges and Halls admit to their lectures students who are not members of their own body. This is especially the case with the Readers on the foundation of Dr. Lee at Christ Church, to whose lectures all members of the University are admitted on payment of a fee of £1.

The combined lectures of Colleges and Halls are usually announced by printed schedules which are circulated in the University, and some of which are printed in the *University Gazette*. The combinations which at present exist are:—

(1) Between University, Balliol, Exeter, New, Trinity, and Worcester Colleges in respect of all lectures (1) for the First Public Examination, (2) for the Schools of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Jurisprudence, Modern History, and Theology, in the Second Public Examination.

(2) Between Merton, Oriel, Queen's, Lincoln, Magdalen, Brasenose, Corpus, Jesus, St. John's, Wadham, and Pembroke Colleges in respect of certain lectures in the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores.

(3) Between Oriel and Lincoln Colleges in respect of all subjects of University Examinations.

(4) Between University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Queen's, New, Magdalen, Corpus, Trinity, St. John's, and Keble Colleges in respect of lectures in Mathematics.

(5) Between Merton and Magdalen Colleges in respect of lectures in Natural Science.

(6) Between Balliol, Exeter, and Trinity Colleges in respect of lectures in Natural Science.

(7) Between University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, Magdalen, Brasenose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, and Wadham Colleges in respect of certain lectures in Modern History.

(8) Between Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Magdalen, Brasenose, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Wadham, Worcester, Keble, and Hertford Colleges in respect of certain lectures for the School of Theology.

(9) Between Queen's College and St. Edmund Hall in respect of all subjects of University Examination.

Any member of the Colleges which have entered into these several combinations is free to attend any lectures which are given by the lecturers who have entered into the combination. Other members of the University, whether they are or are not attached to a College or Hall, are also usually admitted to these lectures on the application of their Tutors, and on payment of a fee which varies from £1 to £3 3s.

§ 3. Of Private Tuition.

Before the recent extension of Professorial and College teaching

most candidates for University Honours were practically compelled to avail themselves of private help. This help was given, partly by College Tutors during the hours which were not employed in College lectures, partly by other resident Graduates. Many of the most distinguished members of the University were thus employed, and much of the best teaching was only thus to be obtained. But although there are still some cases in which a candidate for Honours may find it advisable to supplement in this way the help which he can derive from public sources, private tuition is no longer practically indispensable to the attainment of high distinction.

For students of another class private tuition prevails to an even greater extent than formerly. Nearly all the instruction which is given by College Tutors to candidates for ordinary degrees is necessarily adapted to the average requirements of such candidates: and consequently those students who, from defective preliminary training or other causes, fall below the average standard of attainment, usually require more full and individual help than College Tutors afford. This help is more necessary on first entrance than afterwards: and it is often a mistaken economy not to seek it.

For whatever purpose a private Tutor be required, it is very desirable that a student should seek the advice of his College Tutor or of the Censor of Unattached Students, before selecting one. Among private Tutors are many Graduates of high attainments and wide experience, but it should be remembered that the attainment of academical distinction is not always an indication of the power of communicating knowledge, and also that where a subject of study has many branches it is not always easy for a student to find out without guidance the particular branch in which a particular Tutor excels.

The fee of a private Tutor has been for a long time fixed by custom at £20 for an hour's lecture on six days in the week for eight weeks, or £10 for an hour's lecture on three days in the week. Some private Tutors receive their pupils in small classes, the fee for which varies with both the particular Tutor and the particular subject of study.

II. OF INSTITUTIONS IN AID OF TEACHING.

Oxford has long been singularly rich in the means of acquiring literary information; it has lately become rich also in the means of acquiring scientific knowledge. It is less rich in Antiquities and objects of Art; but what it does possess is both interesting and valuable. Most of these means, whether literary, scientific, or artistic, are readily accessible to all members of the University.

§ 1. The Bodleian Library.

The Bodleian Library consists partly of the original collection of the founder, partly of collections which have been from time to time bequeathed to the University, partly of copies of every copyright work published in England, and partly of purchased books and MSS. It contains at present between 350,000 and 450,000 volumes.

For purposes of reading it is divided into two parts.

(1) The *Library proper*, which contains the greater part of the collection, is open from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. in January, November, and December, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. in February, March, August, September, and October, and from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. in April, May, June, and July. It is entirely closed on Sundays, on the Epiphany, from Good Friday to the end of Easter-week, on Ascension-day, on the Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun-week, on Commemoration-day, the first seven days of October, on November 7 and 8, and from December 24 to January 1 inclusive. On week-days on which a University sermon is preached it is not opened until the sermon is concluded.

(2) The *Camera Radcliviana*, which occupies the building originally erected for Dr. Radcliffe's Library, is open on every day on which the Library itself is open, but for longer hours, viz. from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. (except during the Long Vacation, when it closes on Saturdays at 4 P.M.). It contains most of the newest additions to the Bodleian Library, and also a large number of standard works of reference, especially upon the leading subjects of academical study. Its tables are covered with the chief periodicals, literary, scientific, and religious, both British and foreign, and most of its shelves are accessible to all readers with-

out the necessity of making a formal application for each book. With certain exceptions, any book which is contained in the Bodleian Library may be read in the Camera, if application be made on one of the written forms provided for the purpose: a student who commences his reading in the Library proper, but wishes to continue it at an hour when that building is closed, may, on giving proper notice, have his books transferred to the Camera: and a student who wishes to continue his reading of particular books from day to day can have them kept for him on application to one of the attendants.

Both the Library proper and the Camera Radcliviana are open to readers on the same conditions: that is to say,

(1) All Graduates whose names are retained on the books of the University are admitted as of right.

(2) Undergraduates are admitted on presenting a written recommendation from their Tutor, to be countersigned by the Librarian.

(3) Strangers are admitted on presenting a written recommendation from a Graduate of the University, or on other sufficiently respectable introduction. (Strangers who wish not to use but merely to view the Library are admitted, without introduction, on payment of a small fee to the attendant.)

All readers in the Library proper are required to consult the catalogue, and write down the exact title of any book they require. This requirement does not however extend to the bibliographical works, which will be found in a case near the Librarian's chair, or to the dictionaries, encyclopædias, and larger works of reference, which will be found at the further end of the principal room. Those who experience a difficulty in finding any books which they may require will find the Librarian and his assistants ready to give them efficient help.

No MS. can be copied and published without the leave of the Librarian or the Curators.

The catalogues which are accessible to the student are as follows:—

I. CATALOGUES OF PRINTED BOOKS.

1. *The General Catalogue*, in which the full titles of every edition of an author which the Library possesses are arranged in chronological order under the author's name.

Another Catalogue is in process of preparation in which the same titles are being arranged under the several subjects of knowledge to which they refer.

For special subjects, the special catalogues mentioned below should also be consulted.

2. The *Catalogus Dissertationum Academicarum*, i.e. a list of about 43,000 dissertations, which were purchased in Germany in 1827.

3. The *Catalogue of the Gough Collection*, which consists of about 3,700 volumes, (1) of maps and topographical prints [of these a more detailed account exists in MS.], (2) of books and MSS. relating to general, ecclesiastical, and English county topography, (3) of books and MSS. bearing on Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian literature, (4) of Early English service-books, (5) of drawings of monuments in French churches.

4. The *Catalogue of the Douce Collection*, which consists of 16,840 printed volumes, besides MSS., prints, and charters. The collection is especially rich in history, antiquities, Bibles and liturgical works, and early English and French literature.

5. The *Catalogue of the Hope Collection*, which consists of 760 specimens of English newspapers and essayists, chiefly of the eighteenth century. (This is also incorporated in the *Catalogue of Periodicals*, Part I, mentioned below.)

6. The *Catalogue of the Oppenheimer Collection*, which consists of about 4,300 printed works, and 780 MSS., all relating to Hebrew literature.

7. The *Catalogue of the Mortara Collection*, which consists of about 1,400 volumes of Italian literature.

8. A chronological *Catalogue of Pamphlets* from 1603-1740, which had been transferred from the Radcliffe to the Bodleian Library, was made in 1794, and still exists in MS.

9. The *Catalogue of the Malone Collection*, which is of great value for the English Drama of the Sixteenth and early Seventeenth centuries.

10. A *Catalogue of Periodicals*: Part I (English), Part III (Foreign).

II. CATALOGUES OF MSS.

The general catalogue is in course of completion, and nine parts have already been published: they are as follows:—

1. *Codices Græci*: a catalogue of all the Greek MSS. in the Library which are not included in the special collections mentioned below.

2. *Codices Laudiani*: a catalogue of the Latin Biblical and Classical, and of the Miscellaneous MSS. of the collection which was given by Archbishop Laud. The Greek MSS. of the same collection are described in the catalogue of *Codices Græci*, and the Oriental in the various catalogues enumerated below.

3. *Codices Græci et Latini Canonici*: a catalogue of part of the Canonici collection. The catalogue of the Italian MSS. of the same

collection is mentioned below. A MS. catalogue of the Liturgical MSS. has recently been made.

4. *Codices T. Tannari*: a catalogue of the series of papers relating to the civil war and to the ecclesiastical history of the seventeenth century which was bequeathed to the Library by Bishop Tanner.

5. *Codicum R. Rawlinson classes tres priores*: a catalogue in two volumes of (1) the Thurloe State Papers, the Miscellaneous Papers of Samuel Pepys, the Bridgeman MSS., with some others, (2) MSS. relating to heraldry, genealogy, English and Irish history, and topography, (3) Theology and miscellanies. Of a considerable portion of the other MSS. which were bequeathed to the Library by Dr. Rawlinson a catalogue exists in MS.; they chiefly relate to the literary history of the seventeenth century.

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|---------------------------------|--|
| 6. <i>Codices Syriaci</i> : | } Complete catalogues of all the Syriac,
Æthiopic, and Sanskrit MSS. in the
Library. That of the Hebrew MSS. is in
course of publication. |
| 7. <i>Codices Æthiopici</i> : | |
| 8. <i>Codices Sanscritici</i> : | |
| 9. <i>Codices Hebraici</i> : | |

The special catalogues are as follows: some of them have been wholly or partially incorporated in the general catalogue:—

1. *Catalogus Codd. MSS. Orientalium Bibl. Bodl.* This catalogue was published in three parts, in the years 1788, 1821, and 1835 respectively. The two latter parts, which contain the catalogue of the Arabic MSS., are complete; but the Syriac, Æthiopic, Hebrew, Persian, and Sanskrit MSS. have since been separately and more completely catalogued (see above).

2. *Catalogus MSS. qui ab E. D. Clarke comparati in Bibl. Bodl. ad-servantur.* In two parts: (1) containing descriptions of the Latin and Greek MSS.; (2) containing the Arabic, Persian, and Æthiopic MSS.

3. *Catalogus Codd. MSS. et Impressorum cum notis MSS. olim D'Orvillianorum.* The D'Orville collection consists (1) of annotated copies of Greek and Latin Classics, (2) of letters and *adversaria* of scholars of the eighteenth century, (3) of Greek, Latin, and a few Turkish and Arabic MSS.

4. *Catalogus MSS. Borealiæ præcipue Islandicæ Originis.* A list of the MSS. which were purchased from Finn Magnusen.

5. *Catalogo di Codici MSS. Canonici Italiani.*

6. *Catalogue of the Ashmolean MSS.* A catalogue of the manuscripts bequeathed to the University by Elias Ashmole. These MSS. are chiefly on heraldry, genealogy, and astrology. An Index to the catalogue has been separately published.

7. *Catalogue of the Wood MSS.* which consist chiefly of documents relating to the history and topography of Oxfordshire, and of Anthony à Wood's correspondence.

8. *Catalogue of the Clarendon State Papers.* Of this Vols. I. II and III. have been published.

9. The MSS. of the *Douce and Gough Collections* are included in the catalogues of those collections which are mentioned above.

10. Catalogues of the *Carte*, *Dodsworth*, and other MSS. are in course of preparation.

11. The *Music* has not been fully catalogued; but there is a MS. catalogue of the Wight collection, which forms the most important part of the whole, and the modern music is arranged in alphabetical order.

12. A *Catalogue of the Charters and Rolls* preserved in the Library, many of which are included in the collections mentioned separately above, has recently been published.

§ 2. The Taylor Institution.

The Taylor Institution was established for the promotion of the study of Modern European Languages. This object is effected by the following means :—

(1) *Instruction* is given to all members of the University who choose to avail themselves of it, in the French, German, Spanish, and Italian Languages. A fee of £1 is charged for attendance on the first two courses of Lectures in each of these Languages: the subsequent courses of Lectures in any Language, after two fees have been paid to the Lecturer in that Language, are free.

(2) *Lectures* on subjects connected with foreign literature are given from time to time.

(3) A *Scholarship* and an *Exhibition* are annually awarded for proficiency in some one or more of the languages taught in the Institution. (See below, p. 75.)

(4) A *Library* which contains a large collection of foreign literature is accessible to members of the University and under certain restrictions to other persons.

(The *Finch Collection*, which is contained in the same building and managed by the same Curators, is mentioned below.)

The Taylorian Library consists of (1) the large Reading-room, (2) a Reading-room for Masters of Arts, (3) a Reading-room for Undergraduates, which is supplied with many standard works of reference on the leading subjects of University study, as far as they come within the scope of the Institution: the Undergraduates' Room is also provided with lockers in which a student who wishes to continue his reading of the same books on consecutive days may lock them up together with his own papers and note-books.

The Library is open on week-days from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

throughout the year, except (1) from 5 P.M. on the last week-day before August 16 to 11 A.M. on the first week-day after September 14, (2) from 5 P.M. on the week-day next before Christmas-day to 11 A.M. on the week-day next after January 1.

The Reading-rooms are open to all members of the University who present themselves for the purpose of reading. But the use of books *out of the Library* is a privilege subject to the following principal conditions:—

1. All Graduates of the University, the Taylorian Scholars and Teachers, are considered privileged persons, and during residence are allowed the use of books out of the Library.

2. A Master of Arts or Graduate of an equivalent or superior Degree, or a Taylorian Teacher, may have in his possession six volumes belonging to the Institution, and no more at any one time. A Graduate of any lower degree, or a Taylorian Scholar, not more than four volumes. For larger numbers applications must be made on special grounds, and permission in writing obtained from the Library Committee.

3. No person can be allowed more than one new work at a time. Books will be considered new during the year of their publication.

4. Every person borrowing a book shall authenticate the Librarian's voucher by the signature of his name and College or Hall, or such other address as the Librarian may deem requisite. On returning a book the borrower shall demand this voucher, which will then be separated from its counterfoil and given him as his acquittance. Every borrower not applying in person must send a written request, which shall be treated in all respects as a voucher.

5. All books shall be brought back to the Library at or before the end of each Term, but may be taken out again by privileged persons intending to continue residence, on condition of returning the same before they quit Oxford. Unbound numbers of Periodicals and Reviews must be returned at the end of one week from the time of borrowing.

6. If application be made to the Librarian for a book which has been taken out, he shall issue notice to the borrower, who must return it within a week from the delivery of such notice. The Library Committee may also direct the issuing of such notices at their discretion.

7. The following classes of books are subject to special restrictions. Lists are kept by the Librarian.

(1) Atlases, Grammars, and Dictionaries, in common use, several Manuscripts, volumes remarkable for scarcity or condition, and some Bibliographical and other books, are restrained from circulation.

(2) Certain Catalogues, works on Bibliography, Collections of various kinds, some illustrated and other books, can be borrowed only by written permission of the Library Committee.

(3) Certain Encyclopædias and Biographical Dictionaries are

allowed to circulate, one volume at a time, but must be returned within a week or upon twenty-four hours' notice.

- (4) The last received number of each Periodical work or Review may be taken out at or after 4.45 P.M., and not earlier, on condition of being returned at or before 11.30 A.M. next morning.

8. No book shall be taken out of Oxford without permission in writing obtained from the Library Committee. Such permission can be conceded on special grounds to privileged persons only, and under no circumstances shall any book be taken over sea.

9. Undergraduate Members of the University, not being privileged as Taylorian Scholars, may obtain a limited privilege of using books out of the Library, subject to its Regulations, upon presenting to the Librarian a paper (copies of which may be obtained from him) in which the Head, the Vicegerent, or a Tutor of the applicant's College or Hall not only recommends the applicant to the Curators, but also undertakes to be personally responsible for any loss which may occur to the Library by default of the person whom he recommends.

Books can be borrowed under this rule during Term-time only; every book must be returned at or before the end of Term; and no person thus borrowing shall have in his possession more than two volumes at any one time. For any special extension of privilege application must be made to the Library Committee.

Attached to the Taylorian Library is also a room containing the *Finch Collection*, which consists chiefly of classical works, modern Italian literature, and illustrated works; this room is also fitted up as a special reading-room for Masters of Arts.

The Catalogue of the Library proper is at present in MS.; that of the Finch Collection has been printed. The Bibliographical works and Dictionaries will be found near the Librarian's desk, and may be consulted by all readers.

Ilchester Endowment. The Curators of the Taylor Institution are also the administrators of a special fund bequeathed by the Earl of Ilchester for the encouragement of the study of the Slavonic Languages, Literature, and History. They apply the proceeds of the fund from time to time to the delivery of Lectures, the bestowal of Prizes or Exhibitions, and the publication of works, bearing upon the above-mentioned subjects.

§ 3. The Radcliffe Library.

The *Radcliffe Library* was founded under the will of Dr. Radcliffe, early in the eighteenth century, and the building now used as the Camera Radcliviana was in the first instance built to receive it. At present it is placed in the University Museum, and is wholly confined to scientific literature. Most of the leading works in the several departments of Physical Science, and almost all scientific periodicals, will be found on its shelves.

The Library is arranged in two parts: (1) the Principal Book-room; (2) the Reading-room.

In the Principal Book-room, the books are arranged in subjects, viz. 1. Philosophy; 2. Mathematics; 3. Astronomy; 4. Physics; 5. Chemistry; 6. Mineralogy; 7. Geology; 8. Voyages and Travels; 9. Biological Science; 10. Medicine; 11. Biographies, &c.; 12. Miscellaneous.

The many large illustrated works, such as those of Audubon, Gould, and Mascagni, or the *Voyage de l'Astrolabe*, have places conveniently allotted to them apart from the general classification. They are for the most part in cases, standing in the body of the room, and constructed for folios of any size. The works on Medicine, and the older and less used volumes, are in the galleries.

The Reading-room has wall-cases, floor-cases, and an eastern gallery. On the east side of the room are placed Transactions and Proceedings of Academies: those of the British Empire commence the series; they are followed in alphabetical order by those of other countries, America (U.S.), Denmark, France, &c.

On the west side are journals relating to special subjects, in the order of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Biology. The Medical journals are in the eastern gallery, and are arranged according to countries. On a shelf before each window is placed the current number, weekly or monthly, of the serials belonging to the adjoining case. A special catalogue of the serials has been printed, and may be purchased of the Sub-Librarian in attendance.

In the south-eastern corner of the room is a collection of standard books, called 'The Students' Library.' It contains books arranged under the heads of the subjects studied in the Museum,

selected by the Professors of each department. Each set contains manuals, systematic treatises, and typical monographs. Changes in the selection are made from time to time. (A catalogue of the works in the Students' Library may be had from the Sub-Librarian: a new edition is being prepared.)

Then follow, in an adjoining case, Dictionaries, and Encyclopædias of the subjects just named.

On several stands in the centre of the room, are, 1st, Maps and Plans; 2nd, such Geological, Anatomical, and Zoological works as consist chiefly of large plates; and 3rd, the newer books which have been added to the Library.

Opposite each window is a table calculated to accommodate four readers.

At the south end of the Reading-room is a stand for holding catalogues and other books pertaining to the management of the Library, as well as shelves for bibliographical works, and for keeping the books of such readers as propose to return and again to require the same volumes.

The Catalogue of the Library up to 1872, and also annual lists of the additions since that date, have been printed, and may be purchased.

The Reading-room is open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; and on Mondays and Thursdays during Term-time from 7 till 9 P.M. All persons who are allowed to use the Museum may enter this room, and obtain orders to read from the Sub-Librarian; all the books in it may be removed from the shelves by them without further permission, or any condition except the observance of the regulations of the Library.

The regulations are as follows:—

1. All persons who are admitted to study in the Museum will be admitted to the Reading-room of the Library, for the purpose of reading.

2. Persons who desire to use the Reading-room without studying in other parts of the Museum, may obtain an order for the Reading-room by letter, addressed to 'The Radcliffe Librarian—Oxford Museum,' enclosing, if personally unknown, a sufficient letter of reference or introduction.

3. All persons entering the Reading-room are at liberty to use all books, maps, and documents in it, and to take any such from their places. They are requested to leave them on the table, and *not to return them to their shelves.*

4. Readers may, by application to the Sub-Librarian in attendance, obtain any book which is in the Library, other than those in the Reading-room. They may apply orally, or in writing on one of the slips provided at the Catalogue Stand.

5. There are two forms of slips for written application, one for books to be used in the Reading-room, one for books to be taken into the Central Court.

6. Books may be removed according to the regulation on the slips, for study of objects in the Court, but readers may bring from the Court to the Reading-room such objects as osteological specimens, if the rules of the Court allow it; such as are calculated to injure the books cannot be so introduced.

7. The permission to use books in the Court does not extend to the Work-rooms, Private Rooms, or Laboratories.

8. By means of the Catalogue, and by application to the Sub-Librarian, it is believed that readers will obtain everything which they require; under special circumstances an order may be obtained from the Librarian to consult works in the Principal Book-room without removal to the Reading-room.

9. Readers who intend to frequent the Reading-room may have part of a table reserved for them, if they leave their names with the Sub-Librarian—subject, of course, to the condition that they retain their right by use. If they wish books in use to be reserved for the next day, they should express their wish to the Sub-Librarian.

10. Readers who desire to draw, either from objects in the Museum or from plates existing in the Radcliffe Library, may have an easel and water (for water colours) on application to the Sub-Librarian. At present an artist is ready to take pupils in Natural History Drawing.

11. The Master in the Ruskin Drawing School (see p. 64) is ready to hold Evening Classes for teaching the Anatomical drawing of the Figure, on certain evenings during Term.

12. A first-class microscope by Powell and Lealand (including a $\frac{1}{8}$ object-glass) is attached to the Library, for reference, and for comparison of real objects with the illustrated works.

13. Readers are earnestly requested to observe silence. They can communicate to the Sub-Librarian any wants they may find unsupplied, and any inconvenience which they desire to have remedied.

§ 4. College Libraries.

At University, the College Library is open to all members of the College, and books may be taken out at all times, the borrower being only required to enter his name in the Register kept in the Library.

At **Balliol**, the College Library is especially rich in Divinity and modern books bearing on Classical Literature. There is a reading-room attached to the Library, which is open to Undergraduates between the hours of 11 A.M. and 10 P.M. Books may be taken out.

At **Merton**, the College Library is open without restriction to all members of the College: a special reading-room for Undergraduates is attached. The Library is especially rich in Mediæval Theology and Medicine: it will hereafter be devoted chiefly to books on Modern History.

At **Exeter**, (1) the Fellows' Library is open to Undergraduates every Saturday in full Term between the hours of 11 and 12 A.M. Books may be taken out at that time on application to the Librarian, and at other times on application to a Fellow. (2) There is a Library for the special use of Undergraduate Members of the College, which is open every week-day from 9 A.M. to sunset, and from which books may be taken out under certain conditions.

At **Oriel**, (1) the College Library is open to Undergraduates under certain restrictions; (2) there is a separate Library for Undergraduates which is open to them without restriction.

At **New College**, the College Library is open to Undergraduates, and books may be taken out under conditions prescribed by the College or by the Librarian.

At **Queen's**, (1) the College Library is especially rich in Modern Literature. It is open to all resident Graduates of the College, who may on application to the College obtain a private key for use during Term: also to all Undergraduate members of the College, who are allowed to take out books, not being books of reference, for any period not exceeding three weeks. It is also open to all Graduates of the University, residing in Oxford, who may take books out, under certain conditions, on application to the Librarian. (2) A special reading-room for Undergraduates is open until 11 P.M. It is provided with books of reference and other works likely to be of use to candidates for Honours in the Schools of the University. The books are during Term confined to the room, but may be taken out in Vacation on application to the Librarian. (3) A room called

the Taberdars' Room is provided for the use of residents, in which newspapers &c. are supplied.

At **Lincoln**, (1) the College Library is especially rich in Scholastic Theology, in pamphlets of the period of the Civil War, and in books bearing on the Old Testament. In future it will be chiefly confined to works on Theology. It is open to Fellows of the College only, except by special leave. (2) The Undergraduates' Library is furnished with books bearing on the subjects of the several University Examinations. It is open to Undergraduates of the College, without restriction, between 9 A.M. and 10 P.M. on every day during Term.

At **All Souls'**, the Library is especially rich in works bearing upon Modern History and Law. A Reading-room is attached to it, which is open to all Graduates of the University, to Barristers on the Oxford Circuit, and to other persons recommended by the Warden or a Fellow of the College, by a Chichele Professor, or by a Head or Tutor of a College or Hall, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. every week-day (but on Saturdays from 11 to 2), except during the months of August and September, and some few other days during the year, when it is entirely closed. Books from the General Library, except those specially reserved by the Librarian, may be sent for into the Reading-room, upon application to the Assistant Librarian.

At **Magdalen**, the Library is rich in Divinity, Natural Science, and Topography. Standard works in Classics and other branches of University education are added as required. Undergraduates can obtain books from it by application to the Librarian or one of the Fellows, and it is open at stated periods, when they can either take out such books as they require or use them in the Library itself.

At **Brasenose**, the College Library is at present specially devoted to Modern History: there is, in addition, a special Library and Reading-room for the use of Undergraduates.

At **Corpus**, the Library is rich in Divinity, and in Early Printed Classics. The archives contain a large collection of valuable MSS., and also a curious collection of Italian works relating to Italian history and topography.

At **Christ Church**, (1) the Library is rich in old Divinity, and is continually receiving additions, chiefly with reference to academical studies: (2) a Reading-room is open to Undergraduates four hours every week-day in full Term, and they may, subject to certain regulations, take out books.

At **Trinity**, Undergraduates may obtain books from the College Library by applying to the Librarian. There is also an Undergraduates' Library.

At **St. John's**, (1) the College Library is especially rich in Theology, and is open to Undergraduates under certain restrictions. (2) There is also a special Library, which is open every day in full Term, and from which Undergraduates are at liberty to take books out for themselves.

At **Jesus**, the College Library is especially rich in English law and controversial divinity of the latter half of the seventeenth century. There is also a Library of selected books for the use of Undergraduates.

At **Wadham**, (1) Undergraduates may obtain books from the College Library by applying to the Librarian: Graduates may, on application, be provided with keys. (2) There is a Library for the special use of Undergraduates, from which books may be taken out by them, under certain conditions.

At **Pembroke**, Undergraduates can obtain books from the College Library by applying to the Librarian or to a resident Fellow.

At **Worcester**, (1) the College Library has many Architectural Works, Travels, Old Plays, and Pamphlets: its special department is Classical Archæology. All members of the College and resident members of Convocation, on application to the Librarian, may, under certain restrictions, obtain books from it, for use both in Term-time and in Vacation. (2) The Undergraduates' Library, containing books bearing on the subjects of the several Schools, is open as a reading-room every day until 11 P.M.

At **Keble**, the Library is open to Undergraduates, and books may be taken out under regulations made from time to time.

At **Hertford**, Undergraduates can obtain books from the College Library by applying to the Librarian. There is also a

Reading-room, and a special Lending Library of books required for the Honour Schools.

At **St. Mary Hall**, the Library is at all times accessible to Undergraduates without restriction.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, the Library is rich in Patristic and Modern Theology. It is open at fixed times on three days in the week to all members of the Hall.

§ 5. Unattached Students' Library.

This is a Library of books necessary for Students in the various Schools (with the exception of the Natural Science School).

It is composed of about eight hundred volumes, and is open as long as the Clarendon Buildings are open.

There is also a Lending Library, which is open, under certain conditions; to those Students who have paid an entrance fee of ten shillings.

§ 6. The University Museum.

The University Museum consists of a large group of buildings which are wholly devoted to the study and teaching of various branches of Physical Science. It contains collections in illustration of Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, Pathology; together with the necessary apparatus for Chemistry and Physics. It also contains Lecture-rooms, special Libraries, Laboratories, Dissecting-rooms, and other appliances for each class of teaching. It also contains the *Radcliffe Library*, which consists of a large collection of books in almost every department of Physical Science, and which is open to all who are admitted to the Museum (see p. 43).

It is divided into separate Departments, which correspond to the several Professorships of Mathematical and Physical Science, and all of which are accessible without fee to all members of the University. Students of Physical Science who are not members of the University are admitted on the introduction of a Professor; and strangers from a distance, who wish merely to view the Museum, are admitted daily, between 2 P.M. and 4 P.M., on recording their names in the Visitors' Book.

The separate Departments are described in the following pages.

1. DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

This Department consists of Lecture-rooms in which the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy and the Savilian Professor of Geometry give lectures, the former upon Applied, the latter usually upon Pure, Mathematics.

2. DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY.

The University Observatory was completed in November, 1875, and is maintained at the expense of the University. It contains a refracting telescope of $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches aperture and 15 feet focal length, furnished with every known contrivance for diminishing the physical labour of the observer and conducing to the accuracy of his work. It is furnished with spectroscopes and other necessary adjuncts.

The Observatory contains two reflecting telescopes of 13 inches aperture and of rare excellence, presented to the University by the munificence of Warren De La Rue, Esq., F.R.S., D.C.L.

There are also several other instruments of less magnitude provided for the use and instruction of students.

This Observatory is devoted partly to the purposes of academical instruction, and partly is intended for the furtherance of original research in the various branches of Astronomical Science.

The Professor devotes at least two evenings of each week, during Term time, to the instruction of University students in Practical and Philosophical Astronomy. Other lectures are also given on subjects connected with the Lunar and Planetary theories.

The building and instruments are open on all week-days to the inspection of members of the University, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

(For a notice of the Radcliffe Observatory, see p. 61.)

3. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

The Clarendon Laboratory attached to the University Museum is specially designed to afford facilities for the study of Physics. It contains the Physical Cabinet, a Lecture Theatre adapted for lectures requiring experimental illustration, and several

laboratories respectively devoted to the different branches of Physics, Acoustics, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, and Optics.

The instruction given is of two kinds.

First, the Lecture course, intended for students who have not yet made much progress in the study of Physics, and for those who desire a general knowledge of the subject without the consideration of minute details.

In general, two lectures are delivered in each week during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms. These lectures are, when necessary, illustrated by experiments, and are designed to make as little demand as possible on the mathematical knowledge of the student; an acquaintance with the simplest elements of Geometry and Algebra being alone necessary.

Upon first entering the class for this course the student is required to pay a fee of £1; he is then free to attend all the experimental lectures during his University career.

Secondly, the Laboratory course, intended for students aiming at Honours in Physics in the School of Natural Science, and for those requiring a thorough knowledge of the use of physical apparatus, and of the methods of accurate measurement and physical research.

In the Physical Laboratory the students work singly or in small groups, according to the nature of the instrument or method under consideration. Instruction is given to each student in the accurate use of instruments, and he is then required himself to carry out experiments, or to make accurate measurements suggested to him, under the superintendence of the Professor and Demonstrator.

The Laboratory is open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., but it is usual for a student to work in the Laboratory only on alternate days, and the time required on any occasion varies from two to six hours, according to the nature of the work in hand.

The fee for working three days a week is £3 per Term, no additional expense being incurred by a student, unless by inattention or carelessness he should injure the apparatus entrusted to him.

It is essential that a student in the Physical Laboratory should possess some knowledge of Mathematics, and the greater this knowledge, the greater will be the range of physical study open

to him; it is also most desirable that before entering the Laboratory the student should have acquired some knowledge of general Physics, such for instance as is represented by the elementary portions of Jamin's *Cours de Physique*.

If, upon coming to the University, a student intends to become a candidate for Honours in Physics, it is generally desirable that he should give his attention mainly to the study of Mathematics and Mechanics until he has passed Moderations, merely acquiring a general knowledge of Physics and Chemistry by attending the experimental lectures. He should then devote his whole time to the study of works on Physics and Chemistry and to working in the Laboratories.

As however the most desirable course to pursue depends so much on the extent of the student's knowledge on entering the University, it is recommended that each student intending to give special attention to Physics, should, as soon as possible after coming into residence, consult the Professor of Experimental Philosophy, or any other teacher of Physics in the University.

4. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

This department comprises a lecture-room fitted with appliances for experimental illustration, and two principal working laboratories, the larger of which is fitted with sixty-four working-benches, together with demonstration-rooms, subsidiary laboratories, balance-rooms, furnace-rooms, store-rooms, &c.

The oral instruction consists of two general lectures and one demonstration, or less formal lecture, and two courses of lectures on the elements of organic and inorganic chemistry, given weekly. For attendance on these lectures no fee is required.

The principal laboratories are open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. during Term-time, for instruction in Practical Chemistry. The fee for each Term is, for students working three days in the week, £3; for students working every day, £5. The ordinary work of the student in the laboratory consists in the practice of elementary qualitative analysis; and of those methods of analysis, of which a knowledge is required from candidates for Honours in the School of Natural Science who make Chemistry their special subject.

Opportunities are moreover afforded in the different laboratories for the experimental investigation of special subjects of chemical enquiry.

5. DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.

(1) *Mineralogy*. The specimens, mostly obtained by gifts to the University from Dr. Simmons of Christ Church, and others, are arranged in table-cases in the order of their chemical constitution. Beginning with meteoric iron, the series is continued through metals and combinations of metals, sulphides, chlorides, and fluorides; a large variety of oxides, carbonates and silicates succeeds, followed by sulphates, phosphates, &c. The series closes with combustible substances, including jet and amber. The specimens are labelled, and may be studied by help of Miller's *Mineralogy*, and other works in the Radcliffe Library.

(2) *Lithology*. To assist in the study of rocks and associations of minerals—a subject common to Mineralogy and Geology—there is a case of Vesuvian lavas and minerals, and two tables of rock specimens selected to show crystalline segregations, veins, faults, cleavage, metamorphism, and other varieties of structure. A convenient book for these subjects is Cotta's *Gesteinslehre*, translated by Lawrence.

6. DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

The collections include fossils from the whole series of British strata, with selections from foreign localities. Of the original collection anciently in the Ashmolean Museum, and described by Lhwyd, only a few specimens can be recognised; a great part of those now exhibited were bequeathed to the University by the late Rev. Dr. Buckland.

The *general* collection, including fossils of all the formations from the Cambrian to the Chalk, is placed in vertical cases in the lower East Corridor. They are arranged in two series—the Palæozoic and the Mesozoic; and in each series the fossils are placed in the order of natural affinity, so that the student may follow any one selected group of forms—as Brachiopoda, or Cephalopoda, or Fishes—through the whole extent of Palæozoic or Mesozoic times. The Cainozoic fossils will be found in the

upper East Corridor, where also, placed in vertical cases, is the large series of mammalian remains collected in the bone-caves of England and the Continent by Dr. Buckland.

The *special* collection of organic remains from the several formations in the neighbourhood of Oxford is placed in separate cases between the columns in the West, South, and East Corridors. They range from beds of Pleistocene age down to the Lias.

The collection of the great Saurian remains of the Oxford district will be found in the glass cases on the side of the right-hand Central Avenue; and the large series of Saurian remains from the Lias, presented to the University by Mr. Hawkins, are placed in the South Corridor and at the end of the open Court.

The specimens are in greater part named and labelled. There is besides a MS. Catalogue of the *general* collection, corresponding with numbers on the specimens, which may be consulted on application to the Professor of Geology.

(A guide-book is in course of publication, which will give particulars of the arrangement, position, and locality of the specimens, and indicate those which are most worthy of notice).

Lectures, without fee, are given twice a week during Michaelmas and Lent Terms, and informal instruction and field excursions during the summer Term.

7. DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

Specimens illustrative of the great divisions of the animal kingdom (excepting Arachnida, Insecta, &c.) are placed in the middle of the Court, labelled and catalogued. At present the space for mammalia is very restricted. Each natural division of birds from various regions of the earth is placed, as far as possible, together, and distinct from other groups. Of reptiles a considerable proportion was part of the large gifts of the Rev. F. W. Hope, including the fine series of Chelonida collected by Mr. Bell: Dr. Gunther has examined a considerable number of the Batrachians, Lacertians, Ophidians, and Crocodilians—very many specimens being preserved in spirits, in the South Upper Corridor. In the central aisle of the Court are cabinets containing a general collection of the shells of Mollusca, mostly presented by Admiral Sir T. Wilson and Lady Wilson. These are arranged in natural groups, numbered and catalogued.

There is a distinct collection of British Vertebrata, including fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammalia, in the upper north corridor, which also contains a very valuable collection of Arctic birds presented by John Barrow, Esq., and a collection of birds' nests. Among the British birds are especially to be noticed many groups of young birds. Large and valuable collections of British shells, presented by Sir Walter Trevelyan and the late Mr. Barlee, are placed in a room on the north side of the building. Special collections, including eggs of British birds, shells of Madeira, and shells of the vicinity of Oxford, are arranged in glazed drawers under the general collection of shells.

In a distinct cabinet, Echinodermata appear in two main groups—Echinida and Asterida—and the series is closed by a collection of Corals, Gorgoniæ, and Spongiadæ, labelled and catalogued.

The collections of articulated animals and the Entomological Library are placed in rooms in the South Upper Corridor of the Museum. The collection of insects, both British and foreign, also presented to the University by the Rev. F. W. Hope (to which constant additions are being made from a special grant bequeathed by the same donor), is one of the largest in existence, and in some of the groups is unsurpassed in any other museum. The collection of Economic Entomology, formed by the present Professor of Zoology, is of very large extent; portions of it are exhibited in glazed cases in the large Insect-room and in the Corridor.

The rich collection of Crustacea formed by Professor Bell is also here preserved, having been presented to the University by the Professor of Zoology on his appointment to that office. Large collections of Crustacea, Arachnida, Insecta, and Marine Invertebrata, in spirits, are preserved in the wall-cases of the Insect-room and Corridor.

The Entomological Library of the Rev. F. W. Hope is very extensive, and is open to students on application to the Professor.

8. DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.

The way in which a beginner is introduced in the Anatomical Department of the University Museum to the study of Biology

as recognised in the School of Natural Science may be given in the following words:—‘The first requisite for a commencing student in this department of knowledge is that he should be taught how much there is to be observed and described in a natural object, and it has been found that such a person can have this lesson impressed upon his mind in an excellent yet easy way, by addressing himself with osteological specimens actually before him to the task of verifying the statements made relatively to them in some work specially devoted to the description of them. The vertebral column and the bones of the cranium are the specimens selected, and recourse is taken to human rather than to other osteologies, inasmuch as the descriptions they contain are at once more intelligible to beginners, as being couched in less technical language, and more full and precise, and therefore more valuable for the purpose in question, than most of the ordinarily accessible descriptions of the bones of the lower animals.

‘When this portion of the preliminary course is completed, a similar study of the principal organs of animal and vegetable life, such as the brain, the heart, the digestive tract, the hepatic and the renal organs, is entered upon; preparations of these structures preserved so as to be accessible to manipulation, and also microscopic specimens, being available for comparison with such descriptions as the ordinary works on Anthropotomy give in their chapters on Visceral Anatomy.’

As soon as the student has obtained a sufficient familiarity with these natural objects, he enters upon the study of a series of dissections prepared and designed so as to introduce him to a natural classification of the Animal Kingdom based upon the variations in relative arrangement which those organs and systems of organs exhibit from one class to another. He is, in the first instance, provided with specimens already dissected, and available, as in the case of the various organs already specified, for manipulation; and, subsequently, he proceeds to the dissection of similar specimens for himself, reference being in each case made to printed accounts of such dissections. The details given in these printed accounts are to be verified, and then reproduced by the student in his own dissection by the aid of reference to a series of preparations known as the ‘Zoological Series with Dissections in illustration.’ This series consists of fifty preparations, and is,

for convenience in the way of reference, provided in duplicate within the precincts of the department. After going through this amount of work, the Biological student proceeds to study the Anatomical and Physiological series arranged in the Court and in other parts of the Museum. A very large part of these series is arranged upon a Physiological rather than upon a Morphological basis, and corresponding, as it does, in general outline with the Physiological series in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, it secures to the student the advantage of easy and systematised reference to the valuable volumes of the Physiological Catalogue of that Museum arranged by Professor Owen. In other series again, as in the case already referred to of the 'Zoological Series with Dissections in illustration,' regard is held primarily to the Morphological aspects of Biology. Amongst these series may be mentioned those illustrating the variations presented to us by the Teeth, by the Brain, and by the Skeleton in different divisions and subdivisions of the Sub-kingdom Vertebrata.

Catechetical instruction in Microscopical Anatomy is given to the student whilst carrying on the above-mentioned lines of work, and he has from time to time opportunities for making himself familiar by means of demonstrations with the rudiments of Animal Chemistry.

Lectures of a catechetical kind are given upon all the subjects recognised in the Biological Department of the School of Natural Science; and at the conclusion of each Term, as also at other times, papers of questions to be answered in writing are given to students.

The Anatomical collections have placed in relation with them manuscript catalogues, which explain their uses and applications; and in these catalogues references are constantly given to printed works treating in greater detail of the subjects which the specimens illustrate. The Radcliffe Trustees, by an arrangement which greatly increases the value of these collections, allow the scientific works contained in their now very extensive library to be brought into the Court where the larger part of these collections are arranged; so that the student can compare the actual natural objects with descriptions and explanations of them given by the scientific writers of all civilised nations.

The courses of lectures and of practical instruction are open to the student during Term-time on the payment (except in the cases of members of Christ Church and Merton College) of a terminal fee of £2 2s.

There are three Demonstrators of Anatomy, who, besides giving individual supervision and guidance, deliver courses of lectures on special subjects, such as Osteology, Embryology, and various departments of Zootomy, to classes purposely limited in number.

9. DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

The University has not at present undertaken to develop teaching in the technical applications of the Natural Sciences, and has not therefore a practical Medical School, any more than a practical Engineering School. It has, however, been thought desirable to form in the Museum a Department connected with Medicine, as being necessary for a philosophical view of Biological Science. This department illustrates generally the study—(1) of the ways in which the healthy structures of living beings become unhealthy; (2) of the modes of preventing the tendencies to ill-health, or death; (3) of the principles by which injuries may be repaired; and (4) of the several ways in which life is brought to a close.

The arrangements for these ends, though for the reason just stated much less extensive than those of a Medical School, include—

1. *A small Sanitary Laboratory.*—In this are made Sanitary Analyses for either public or for private purposes, at an average fee of £1 1s. for a Qualitative, and £2 2s. for a Quantitative analysis. Pupils are taken in this department. Demonstrations on Adulterated Food are given, and the chemical and microscopic methods for detecting the adulterations are explained by the Deputy of the Professor.

2. *A Pathological Museum*, consisting of about 1000 specimens, and comprising the collection of Schroeder van der Kolk, that of the present Regius Professor, and others.

This is divided into two parts, arranged according to the divisions of the Hunterian Collection. The first part illustrates the general forms of disease, and the second local diseases. It .

aims at showing these processes in animals generally as well as in man, and so is to be counted a continuation of the Biological series in the Court, also arranged on the plan of the Hunterian Collection.

The collection is catalogued, and may be studied by leave of the Professor. Pathological Books are to be found either in the Pathological Museum itself, or in the Radcliffe Library.

3. *An Instrument Room*.—In this apartment are being collected instruments of Diagnosis, Ophthalmoscopes, Optometers, the Phacoidoscope, Laryngoscopes, Sphygmographs, &c.

The room can be darkened for the use of the reflecting instruments. Members of the University desiring to use them are to apply to the Professor or to his Deputy.

In this room the Radcliffe Artist may be consulted as to instruction in Anatomical Drawing, Natural History Drawing, or the mode of drawing Diagrams.

4. *The Office of the Regius Professor of Medicine*.—The Regius Professor attends on certain days, which are announced in the *University Gazette*, to advise members of the University on subjects connected with the department.

5. From time to time the Professor takes members of the University to inspect localities in town or country, for instruction in Sanitary defects and remedies, and in the general elements of Sanitary knowledge.

§ 7. The Botanic Garden.

The Botanic Garden, formerly known as the *Physic Garden*, was founded in the year 1622 through the munificence of Lord Danvers. It was the first piece of public ground set apart in this country for the scientific study of plants.

The material now existing in it for instruction or research may be described under the three following heads:—

1. *The Garden*, containing collections of living plants.
2. *The Herbarium*, containing collections of dried plants.
3. *The Museum*, containing collections of such parts of plants as cannot conveniently be incorporated with the Herbarium.

1. *The Garden*.—The Gardens, which are open from seven in the morning till six o'clock P.M. in summer, or sunset in winter,

contain collections of both hardy and tender plants. Of the former, those within the walls are for the most part arranged in beds illustrative of the natural orders; but on the plot of ground outside the walls, facing the Merton meadows, about 500 of the more common wild flowers have been arranged in rows to illustrate the British genera. This *Generic Garden* has been laid out with the view to assist the student, who, upon application to the Professor, will have leave to gather for himself such specimens as he may need, and may be further supplied with special opportunities for carrying on his examination of them.

The more tender plants are preserved in conservatories. These are not open to the public, on account of the narrowness of the passages leading through them; but any student, upon application, will have the same opportunities afforded him for study in them as are mentioned above in connection with the collection of hardy plants.

2. *The Herbarium*.—The collections contained in the Herbarium may be classed under three heads.

(a) *The Modern British Collection*; (β) *The Modern General Collection*; (γ) *The Ancient Collection*.

(a) *The Modern British Herbarium* is now completed, and is especially intended as an herbarium of reference for students. Not only have good typical specimens of each species been selected, but seeds also and the more minute parts are, in most cases, preserved in capsules, from which the student may be supplied. Special appliances are also offered him for their maceration and dissection.

(β) *The Modern General Herbarium*, the noble gift of the late Mr. Fielding, is, after those at Kew and the British Museum, one of the largest and most valuable in the country. It is now cleaned and rendered safe from the further attacks of insects: it is also being rapidly arranged, and all the post-Linnean collections are being incorporated with it.

(γ) *The Ancient Collections* include all such as have been made previous to the time of Linnæus. Among these may be reckoned those of Morison, Sherard, Dillenius, and Dubois. All these are kept separate, and serve to illustrate the state of botanical science in the times in which they were made.

3. *The Museum*, although containing at one time a great number of valuable and useful specimens, is unfortunately of little service to the student, owing in part to the excessive darkness of the room in which the cases are placed, and in part to the lamentable destruction of many of the specimens through the agency of insects.

A course of lectures on Botany is given every Term. In the autumn and spring the subject treated of is the *Minute Anatomy and Physiology of Plants*. These lectures consist mainly of a series of practical demonstrations. Each student is required to come furnished with a compound microscope, and to work out for himself the different points under consideration.

In the summer Term there is given a course of daily lectures in general Biology, followed by the practical examination of the matter treated of.

§ 8. Radcliffe Observatory.

The Radcliffe Observatory, although situated within the limits of the University, is not an educational institution. At the same time the Radcliffe Observers have at all times shown the greatest willingness to admit advanced and meritorious students to the benefit of practical observation within the Observatory.

The Astronomical instruments of the Observatory are at present: (1) a transit-circle with telescope of 66 inches focal length and 5 inches aperture: (2) a heliometer, of which the telescope is of 10½-foot focal length and 7½ inches aperture: (3) an equatorially-mounted telescope of 10-foot focal length and 7 inches aperture: (4) a 42-inch achromatic telescope: (5) four sidereal clocks, and a sidereal box chronometer. The foregoing are all in actual use: there are in addition, (6) two 8-foot mural quadrants with corresponding 12-foot zenith sector, (7) a transit-instrument and meridian circle, (8) an unmounted Gregorian telescope with 18-inch mirror by Short, (9) a 10-foot Newtonian telescope, (10) two small unmounted telescopes, which are not in actual use.

The Meteorological instruments consist of a barograph, thermograph, hygrograph, and anemograph, for automatic registration of the corresponding elements; and of the ordinary standard instruments, viz. barometer, dry and wet bulb thermometers, and maximum and minimum thermometers.

§ 9. College Scientific Institutions.

At the following Colleges there are Scientific Institutions, accompanied with scientific teaching, in addition to the Institutions which are common to all members of the University, and which have been described above.

At **Merton** a Reading-room has been opened, containing a few physical instruments, and a small library for the use of students. In this room lectures on Theoretical Chemistry are delivered by the College Tutor. These lectures are free to members of the College, and by arrangement to members of Magdalen College.

At **Exeter** lectures and practical instruction in some of the subjects recognised in the Biological division of the School of Natural Science are given during Term within the walls of the College. A small laboratory has been fitted up with microscopes, chemical reagents, a brooding chamber, and other apparatus necessary for the practical study of Histology and Embryology. There is accommodation for ten students. An extensive series of important memoirs on the development of animals, chiefly published during recent years in Germany and France, has been collected and added to the College Library with the view of facilitating such study. The Library also contains a complete set of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, of the *Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie*, and of the *Archiv für Mikroskopische Anatomie*.

At **Magdalen** there is a laboratory with an efficient Curator, and also a library for the use of its Natural Science students. The laboratory is a block of buildings exclusively devoted to the teaching of science. The lecture-room is fitted up with ordinary appliances for chemical demonstration, and contains, in addition, a quantity of physical apparatus. One room is devoted to the geological collection of the late Professor Daubeny, and this, together with a large collection of minerals, is well catalogued and arranged for the use of the student. A second room contains a number of instruments connected with meteorology, and on the roof is placed an achromatic telescope, with a 5½-inch object-glass, equatorially mounted, and with tangent screw motions. A

series of daily meteorological observations are taken and recorded, including readings from a standard barometer, maximum and minimum temperature, dew-point, maximum solar radiation, rainfall, &c. The upper rooms, four in number, contain a collection of specimens illustrating Comparative Osteology, a Zoological series with dissections in illustration, together with microscopes and microscopic preparations. These rooms are also fitted up as work-rooms for students, and are furnished with a set of physiological instruments which are used for illustrating the elementary as well as the advanced parts of Experimental Physiology.

The courses of instruction given by the College Tutors comprise—

- (1) A course of lectures intended for candidates for Honours in the Natural Science School.
- (2) A course of advanced lectures in Experimental Physiology.
- (3) A course of elementary lectures on Chemical Physics, intended for beginners, i. e. (*a*) for those who are not necessarily candidates for the Natural Science School, as a means of general education, (*b*) as an introduction to the advanced course.
- (4) A course on Elementary Mechanics, adapted to the wants of candidates for the Preliminary Honour Examination in the Natural Science School.

Each course of lectures combines formal teaching with attention to the requirements of each candidate in private; and the apparatus is accessible, subject to certain conditions, to advanced students wishing to pursue original investigations.

The laboratory is open for the use of students at all reasonable hours, the intention of the College being that each student should receive the same help and attention in Science from his College Tutor as that enjoyed by the students in Classics and Mathematics.

All the above courses of lectures and demonstrations are free to members of the College, and are open by arrangement to other members of the University.

At **Christ Church** there is a laboratory, in which the Lee's Readers in Physics and Chemistry lecture on their respective subjects on alternate mornings. The laboratory is open, without charge for teaching or apparatus, to all members of Christ

Church, and, on payment of a fee, to other members of the University.

A small Physical and Chemical Library has been formed, from which books may be taken out by the Undergraduates.

The Lee's Reader in Anatomy lectures in his room at the Museum, and has joint rights with the Linacre Professor to the use of the anatomical specimens belonging to Dr. Lee's Trustees, which are at present deposited there.

The senior Lee's Reader is *Tutor* to the men who are reading Natural Science, who are transferred from their Classical Tutor to him as soon as they have passed Moderations.

All three Christ Church Readers admit to their lectures members of other Colleges on payment of a fee.

§ 10. Art Collections.

1. The *University Galleries* contain (1) a collection of original drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaele, of which a full account has been written by Mr. J. C. Robinson (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1870); (2) a collection of drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; (3) a small collection of paintings by English and Early Italian Masters; (4) the original models of the statues of Sir F. Chantrey; (5) the Douce collection of early prints, chiefly German and Italian; (6) a small reference Art Library, the books for which have been obtained chiefly through funds given by the present Lord Eldon. They also contain the Pomfret and Castellani collections, which are mentioned below, p. 66.

The Galleries are open without fee to all members of the University, and to persons introduced by them, daily throughout the year (except during a short interval in the Long Vacation), from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M. On Thursdays they are open to the general public, without the necessity of an introduction.

2. The *Ruskin Drawing School*, which occupies part of the same building as the University Galleries, is under the direction of the Slade Professor of Fine Art and of the Master of Drawing appointed by him. It is open, under certain regulations, not only to all members of the University, but also to the general public.

Students have access, for the purpose of practical work, not only to the collections in the University Galleries, but also to the following special collections of Drawings and Engravings which have been prepared for the School by Mr. Ruskin—(1) the *Rudimentary Series*, which illustrates the instruction in elementary drawing which is given in the School; (2) the *Educational Series*; (3) the *Reference Series*, and (4) the *Standard Series*, which illustrate the higher work of the School. Of these series there are two descriptive catalogues, which can be obtained at the School. A small fee is charged to those who attend the Master's classes. (The several works of Art given to the University by Mr. Ruskin and comprised in the above series are under the control of the Ruskin Trustees. The Galleries are under the care of the University Curators.)

[In the same building as the University Galleries, a *School of Art*, in connection with the South Kensington Museum, is maintained chiefly for the use of Artisans and their children. Evening classes are held there.]

§ 11. Archæological Collections.

1. The *Ashmolean Museum* originally consisted of the miscellaneous collections (including books and manuscripts) of Elias Ashmole, given to the University in 1684, and subsequent additions have been made to it in all its branches. On the building of the University Museum all natural objects were removed to it, the coins, books, and manuscripts, including those of Ashmole, Dugdale, Aubrey, and Anthony Wood, were transferred to the Bodleian Library, and the Ashmolean was re-arranged as an Antiquarian, Archæological, and Ethnological Museum. The Museum now contains (1) a choice collection of flint implements; (2) Egyptian, Etruscan or Italo-Greek, Roman, British, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, and Mediæval articles of considerable interest; (3) a collection of upwards of 3000 photographs of the principal buildings of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, and Rome, including Mr. Parker's photographs of buildings, etc. of Rome, Pompeii, and other parts of Italy, with the Recent Excavations, the whole of which are systematically arranged for reference;

(4) an Ethnological collection. Every article in the Museum now has a label distinctly written, and there is a manuscript catalogue for the use of visitors. The Museum is open daily from 11 to 4 o'clock. The Keeper of the Museum occasionally gives lectures upon Archæological subjects.

2. The *Arundel and Selden Marbles* are deposited partly in the Ashmolean Museum, and partly in the *Museum Arundelianum* in the quadrangle of the Schools. Among the latter is the most important marble in the collection, viz. that which is known as the Parian Chronicle.

3. The *Castellani Collection*, which is deposited in the University Galleries, consists of (1) Greek Fictile Vases, including specimens from the earliest to the latest period of that style of art; (2) Bronzes, chiefly from Magna Græcia; (3) Terra cottas, chiefly from Capua and Etruria.

4. The *Pomfret Collection* consists of a number of ancient marbles, which are deposited in the University Galleries.

CHAPTER III.

OF PECUNIARY REWARDS OF AND AIDS TO LEARNING.

THE pecuniary rewards of and aids to learning may be divided according as they are in the gift of the University itself or of the several Colleges and Halls. It is sufficient to say of them in general that they are so various as to leave no branch of academical study without its appropriate recognition, and so numerous that few students of ability can fail to obtain substantial help.

It has not been thought advisable to mention here any but those which are in the immediate disposal of the University itself or of the Colleges and Halls, but it may be pointed out that there are in addition two important classes of pecuniary aid which are available by those who are or intend to become members of the University:—

1. A considerable number of Exhibitions are awarded by the London City Companies and other bodies to deserving students of slender means. The nature of these and the conditions under which they may be held can be ascertained by application to the Clerks of the several Companies.

2. A still larger number of Exhibitions are awarded by various Public Schools to their pupils. The nature of these and the conditions under which they may be held can be ascertained in each case by enquiry at the respective Schools.

I. OF UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The University encourages learning among its students partly by prizes, i.e. gifts of money or books, and partly by scholarships, i.e. gifts of money extending over one or more years. The latter were probably intended in the first instance chiefly as a

help to further study, and to some of them conditions which imply study are still attached, but they are now for the most part rewards of past attainment given to those who best satisfy the conditions of a more or less limited competition. It will be convenient to classify them according to the branches of study to which they relate. The general conditions of competition only can be mentioned here; more precise information will be found from time to time in the *Oxford University Gazette*. The nature of the examination for Scholarships will be best gathered from the Examination Papers, some of which are published at the Clarendon Press.

I. CLASSICS.

(1) *Craven Scholarships*. These are six in number: two Scholars are elected every Act Term: the emoluments are £80 per annum for three years. Candidates must have passed the Second Public Examination in one School at least, and must not have exceeded their twenty-fourth Term. The subject of examination is Greek and Latin scholarship.

(2) *Ireland Scholarships*. These are four in number: one Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are about £30 per annum for four years. Candidates must be Undergraduates who have not exceeded their sixteenth Term. The subject of examination is Greek and Latin scholarship.

(3) *Hertford Scholarship*. This is awarded every Hilary Term: the emolument consists of one year's dividend on £1142 10s. 4d. reduced 3 per cent. Annuities. Candidates must not have completed two years from their matriculation. The subject of examination is Latin scholarship.

(4) *The Chancellor's Prize for a Latin Essay*. This is awarded every Trinity Term: its value is £20 in money. Competitors must have exceeded four but not have completed seven years from their matriculation.

(5) *The Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse*. This is awarded every Trinity Term: its value is £20 in money. Competitors must not have completed four years from their matriculation.

(6) *Gaisford Prizes*. These are two in number, and are awarded every Trinity Term. One prize is given for a com-

position in Greek Verse, the metre as well as the subject being fixed from year to year; the other is given for a composition in Greek Prose. The emolument of each prize consists of a moiety of the dividends on £1258 7*s.* 8*d.* New 3 per Cents., and averages about £18. Competitors must not have exceeded the seventeenth Term from their matriculation.

(7) *Conington Prize.* This is awarded once in every three years for a dissertation, to be written either in English or in Latin, at the option of the writer, on some subject appertaining to classical learning. It is open to all members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the dissertations, have passed all the Examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and have completed six years, and not exceeded fifteen years, from their matriculation. The value of the prize is three years' income of the investment of £1275, subject to a deduction for the payment of Examiners and other expenses.

(8) *Derby Scholarship.* This is awarded every year to the Candidate who has in the judgment of the electors attained the highest academical distinction in Classical scholarship. Candidates must be members of the University who have completed their twentieth and not completed their twenty-fourth Term of standing, and who have attained the following academical distinctions: (1) a First Class in Classics at the First Public Examination; (2) a First Class in Literis Humanioribus at the Second Public Examination; or, a Second Class in Literis Humanioribus at the Second Public Examination, together with the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse and the Chancellor's Prize for either the English or the Latin Essay; (3) two out of the three Classical University Scholarships, that is to say, the Hertford, Ireland, and Craven Scholarships.

2. MATHEMATICS.

(1) *Senior Mathematical Scholarships.* These are two in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments of the Scholarship itself are £30 per annum for two years; but in addition to this the Scholar receives during his first year a moiety of the dividends upon £1389 13*s.* 3*d.* Consols, which is derived from another fund, and on account of which he is called during

that year 'Johnson University Scholar.' Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts, or at least have passed all the Examinations necessary for that degree, and must not have exceeded the twenty-sixth Term from their matriculation inclusively. The subjects of examination are Pure and Mixed Mathematics.

(2) *Junior Mathematical Scholarships.* These are two in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £30 per annum for two years. Candidates must not have exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation inclusively. The subject of examination is Pure Mathematics.

(3) *Johnson Memorial Prize.* This is awarded once in every four years, for an essay on some astronomical or meteorological subject. It consists of a gold medal of the value of ten guineas, together with the balance of four years' dividends upon £338 8s. Reduced Annuities, which usually amounts to about £30. It is open to all members of the University, whether Graduates or Undergraduates.

3. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(1) *Radcliffe Travelling Fellowships.* These are three in number. One Fellow is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £200 per annum for three years, subject to the condition that not more than eighteen months of that period shall be spent in the United Kingdom. Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts (or at least have passed all the necessary Examinations for that degree), who have either been placed in the First Class in one of the Public Examinations of the University, or have gained a University Prize or Scholarship. They are further required to declare that they intend to graduate in Medicine in the University, and to travel abroad with a view to their improvement in that study; but if either no candidates are willing to make this declaration, or having made it are found not to be of sufficient merit to be elected, the competition is thrown open to all Graduates of the University, subject only to the restriction as to a First Class or University Scholarship mentioned above. In no case, however, can any one be elected who is already legally authorised to practise as a physician. The subject of the examination is Medicine.

(2) *Burdett-Coutts Scholarships.* These are two in number. One

Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments of each Scholar are a moiety of the dividends on £5800 Consols, for two years. Candidates must have passed all the Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must not have exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation.

The subject of the examination is Geology generally, with so much of Experimental Physics, Chemistry, and Biology as is requisite for an understanding of the principles and applications of Geological Science.

4. LAW.

(1) *Eldon Law Scholarship.* This is awarded once in every three years. Candidates must have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have been placed in the First Class in one School at least, or have gained one of the Chancellor's Prizes. There is no examination for the Scholarship, but candidates are required to send a written application to the Trustees.

(2) *Vinerian Scholarships.* These are three in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £80 per annum for three years. Candidates must have completed two, but not have exceeded six years from their matriculation. The subjects of examination are the Civil Law, International Law, General Jurisprudence, and especially the Law of England, both public and private.

5. HISTORY.

(1) *The Arnold Historical Essay Prize.* This is awarded every Hilary Term for the best essay on some subject of Ancient or Modern History alternately. Its value is £42 in money. Candidates must be Graduates of the University who have not, on the day appointed for sending in the compositions, exceeded eight years from their matriculation.

(2) *The Stanhope Historical Essay Prize.* This is awarded every Trinity Term for the best essay on some subject of Modern History, Foreign or English, between A.D. 1300 and A.D. 1815. Its value is £20 in books. Candidates must not, in the Term in which the prize is to be awarded, have exceeded the sixteenth Term from their matriculation.

(3) *The Marquis of Lothian's Historical Essay Prize.* This is awarded every year for the best essay on some subject of Foreign History between the Dethronement of Romulus Augustulus and the Death of Frederick the Great. Its value is £40, in money or books, at the discretion of the adjudicators. Candidates must be members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the compositions, have not exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation.

6. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Cobden Prize. This is awarded every three years for an essay on some subject connected with Political Economy. Its value is £60 in money, and it is open to all members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the essays, have not exceeded twenty-eight Terms' standing from their matriculation.

7. DIVINITY.

(1) *Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships.* These are two in number, and are awarded to the two persons who obtain the two highest places in a theological examination which is held annually in Hilary Term, and which is open to all Bachelors of Arts who have not, at the time of examination, exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation. The emoluments are £50 for one year. The subjects of the examination, which are slightly varied from year to year, usually include (1) the Old Testament, with special reference to the Hebrew text and Septuagint version of one or more books, (2) the New Testament in the original, (3) Dogmatic Theology, with one or more specified treatises, (4) Butler's Analogy or Sermons, (5) a specified portion of Ecclesiastical History.

(2) *Ellerton Theological Essay Prize.* This is awarded every year 'for the best English essay on some doctrine or duty of the Christian religion, or on some of the points on which we differ from the Romish Church, or on any other subject of theology which shall be deemed meet and useful.' Candidates must be members of the University who have passed their Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, who have commenced their sixteenth Term from their matriculation inclusively for the space

of eight weeks previous to the day appointed for sending in the essays, and who have not exceeded their twenty-eighth Term on the day on which the subject of the essay is proposed (which is in the Trinity Term of each year). The value of the prize is £21 in money.

(3) *Canon Hall Greek Testament Prizes.* These are two in number, a Senior Prize of the value of £30, and a Junior Prize of the value of £20, and are awarded every Hilary Term.

(a) Candidates for the Senior Prize must be members of the University who have completed the eighteenth but have not exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation, and who have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The subject of examination is 'the New Testament in the original Greek, in respect of translation, criticism, interpretation, inspiration, and authority.' (b) Candidates for the Junior Prize must be members of the University of not more than eighteen Terms' standing. The subject of examination is the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation.

(4) *Hall-Houghton Septuagint Prizes.* These are two in number, a Senior Prize of the value of £25, and a Junior Prize of the value of £15, and are awarded every Hilary Term. (a) Candidates for the Senior Prize must be members of the University who have completed the eighteenth but have not exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation, and who have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The subject of examination is 'the Septuagint version of the Old Testament in its twofold aspect, retrospectively as regards the Hebrew Bible, and prospectively as regards the Greek Testament.' (b) Candidates for the Junior Prize must be members of the University of not more than eighteen Terms' standing. The subject of examination is one or more books of the Septuagint which are announced from year to year by the Trustees of the Prizes.

(5) *Houghton Syriac Prize.* This is of the value of £15, and is awarded every Hilary Term. Candidates must not have exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation. The examination is in the ancient versions of the Holy Scriptures in Syriac, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation :

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the particular books and versions are announced from year to year by the Trustees of the Prize.

8. ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(1) *English Essay (Chancellor's Prize)*. This is awarded every Trinity Term for the best essay in English on a subject which has been announced in the preceding year. Its value is £20 in money. Competitors must have completed four but not have exceeded seven years from their matriculation.

(2) *English Verse (Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize)*. This is awarded every Trinity Term for the best composition in English Verse. There is no limitation as to the length of the composition, but the metre is usually required to be heroic couplets. The value of the prize is £21. Competitors must be Undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded four years from their matriculation.

(3) *English Poem on a Sacred Subject*. A prize for this is awarded once in every three years: there is no restriction as to metre, but the length of the composition must be not less than sixty nor more than three hundred lines. The value of the prize is about £100. Competitors must be members of the University who at the time the subject is announced have passed the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

[The Arnold and Stanhope Historical Essay Prizes are mentioned above, p. 71.]

9. LANGUAGES.

(1) *Boden Sanskrit Scholarships*. These are four in number: one is awarded every Hilary Term after an examination in Sanskrit: the emoluments are £50 per annum for four years. Candidates must be matriculated members of a College or Hall who on the day of election have not exceeded their twenty-fifth year. The holders of the Scholarships are required to keep their names on the books of a College or Hall, to keep a statutable residence of three Terms in each year, to attend the lectures of the Boden Professor, and to satisfy him at the end of each Term of their proficiency in the Sanskrit language.

(2) *Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship*. This is awarded every Trinity Term after an examination in Hebrew: the emolument

consists of one year's dividends on £5261 11s. 1d. Consols, subject to the condition of residence during seven weeks in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms severally, and seven weeks between the commencement of Easter Term and the twenty-first day of Act Term. Candidates must be members of a College or Hall who have passed all the Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and who have not on the day of election exceeded twenty-eight Terms from their matriculation.

(3) *Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships.* These are three in number: one is awarded every Trinity Term: the emoluments are about £55 per annum for three years, subject to the condition that every Scholar shall reside not less than seven weeks in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms respectively of each of the first two years, and seven weeks in the Easter and Act Terms of some one of those two years, and that during such periods of residence he shall pursue his studies in Hebrew and the cognate languages under the direction of the Professor of Hebrew. Candidates must be members of the University under the degrees of M.A. or B.C.L., or persons who having taken those degrees have not exceeded twenty-five years of age. The subjects of examination are Hebrew and other Semitic languages, together with the application of Hebrew to the illustration of the New Testament.

(4) *Taylorian Scholarship and Exhibition.* These are awarded every Michaelmas Term, and are of the value of £50 and £25 respectively for one year. Candidates must be members of the University who have not exceeded the twenty-third Term from their matriculation. The subject of examination is some one or more of the languages taught within the Taylor Institution, comparative philology as applied to the same, and the literature of such selected language or languages. The particular language for examination is fixed from year to year.

(5) *Chinese Scholarship.* This is awarded every alternate year, after an examination in the Chinese language and literature, and is of the value of £50 per annum for two years, subject to the condition that the Scholar shall reside not less than seven weeks in each Term, and that he shall pursue his studies in Chinese under the advice and supervision of the Professor of Chinese. The Electors have power, in case no candidate satisfies them in

the examination for the Scholarship, to grant the annual stipend of £50, or any less sum, under the name of an Exhibition, to any person who shall be certified to them as desirous of pursuing the study of Chinese.

[The Syriac Prize is mentioned above under the heading of Divinity Prizes, p. 73.]

II. COLLEGE FELLOWSHIPS.

[The information given in this section must be taken to apply only to the system at present actually existing. The extensive alterations which have been proposed by the University Commissioners have not yet received their final sanction.]

College Fellowships are eleemosynary institutions which constitute their holders members for the time being of an intra-academical corporation, with a voice in its government and a claim upon its revenues. They were established for the promotion of religion and learning, and the original intention has been so far respected by subsequent usage that literary or scientific merit is still the basis of election; but a Fellow once elected is at liberty to follow his own pursuits, whether they be literary or otherwise. The conditions of eligibility and tenure vary considerably in different Colleges. As a general rule, a candidate must be unmarried, he must have passed all the Examinations required for the degree of B.A., and he must not be possessed of more than a certain amount of property: but to each of these conditions there are important exceptions, which will be found stated in detail below. The election in all cases (excepting that of one Fellowship at Exeter and another at Lincoln) is by coöptation, and is generally preceded by a competitive examination. Some Colleges have a limited power of dispensing with this examination in the case of persons who are in the judgment of the electors singularly qualified to serve the College in the capacity of Tutor or Bursar; and most Colleges have the right to elect without examination, and without any restriction as to marriage, one or more University Professors. The subjects of examination for a Fellowship are those which are recognised in the Schools of the University, and it is usually intimated, at the time of the declaration of a vacancy, in which class of subjects the examination

will be held. Until recently a Fellowship was always vacated by marriage, by the acceptance of ecclesiastical preferment of a certain annual value, and by the non-fulfilment of certain conditions as to academical degrees or Holy Orders; but several Colleges have recently acquired the power to retain in his Fellowship, or to re-elect, a Fellow who has proved himself useful to the College in the office of Tutor or Bursar; and in two Colleges all ordinary Fellowships are terminable at the end of seven or eight years.

Although the salary of a Tutor or Lecturer is to be regarded as wages for work done, and is therefore distinct from the income of a Fellowship, it must be borne in mind that a Fellow who resides in Oxford has almost always the opportunity of adding to his income in this way. The usual income of a Fellowship and Tutorship combined may be estimated at from £500 to £900 per annum. Other collateral advantages may also be taken into account. The chief of them are that a Fellow, unless he be married, has the right to rooms within the College, the use of the Establishment and the Library, and also, if he be in Holy Orders, a prescriptive claim to succession in his turn to a College living.

At **University** there are twelve Foundation Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations for the degree of B.A., provided that they are unmarried, and that their income is not such as would disqualify them from retaining their Fellowship. They are tenable for eight years, exclusive of the period in which they have held office within the College, and in certain cases for life. They are vacated (1) if a Fellow marries within five years from the date of election, (2) if he becomes possessed of a fixed annual income from certain specified non-academical sources, which amounts to £400 if from a single source, or to £500 if from two or more sources combined; but in this case, if he be an officer of the College, or a Professor or Public Lecturer within the University, he may be retained in his Fellowship by a special resolution; (3) if he has enjoyed for three consecutive years an average annual income from all sources, exclusive of his Fellowship, of £700, and has not during any portion of those three years resided or held office within the College, or been a Professor or Public Lecturer within the University. Two at least of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders. There is

also a Civil Law Fellowship, which is open to all members of the University who have passed the Examinations requisite for the degree of B.A., without restriction as to marriage.

At Balliol there are eleven Fellowships, which are open without any restriction as to age, property, or academical standing, except that if a candidate be or have been a member of any University in Great Britain or Ireland he must have passed all the Examinations required by that University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Fellows are generally elected after an examination, in which the candidates may offer any subject recognised in the Schools of the University. They are divided into two classes: (1) *Fellows on the Tutorial List*, who hold their Fellowships for twenty years, at the expiration of which period they may be re-elected from time to time for further periods of ten years, or may receive a pension not exceeding the value of their Fellowship. They are elected, with certain exceptions, from those Fellows who have been engaged for at least three years in the educational work of the College; they are bound to be resident at the University during the usual College Terms; and they may marry with the consent of the Master and Fellows, provided that not more than one-half of their number shall be married at the same time. (2) *Fellows not on the Tutorial List*, who are entitled to hold their Fellowships for seven years from the date of their election, exclusive of any time, not exceeding three years, during which they may have been engaged in the educational work of the College, or have held the Bursarship of the College, or a Professorship or Public Readership within the University. But the Master and Fellows may, with the consent of the Visitor, re-elect for periods, not exceeding five years in all, any Fellow who is engaged in the study of any branch of literature or science provided that evidence be laid before them and the Visitor that such studies are likely to produce important results in published writings. Of the whole number of Fellows two, and, if the Master be not in Holy Orders, three, must be in Holy Orders. Under certain circumstances, Fellows whose income from other sources exceeds £300 per annum, receive only one-third of the emoluments of their Fellowship.

At Merton there are twenty-four Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations requisite for

the degree of B.A. There is no restriction as to Holy Orders. They are ordinarily vacated by marriage, but Fellows who hold the office of Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar of the College, may obtain the consent of the Warden and Fellows to retain their Fellowships after marriage, provided that the number of such married Fellows shall not at any one time exceed four, and that the consent so given shall only be valid so long as the Fellow to whom it is given continues to hold one of the above-mentioned offices in the College.

At **Exeter** there are fourteen Fellowships, open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A., or who have been incorporated into the University as Bachelors of Arts, or who have become in any way members of Convocation. There is in addition a Chaplain Fellow, who is nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

At **Oriel** there are eighteen Fellowships, of which one is at present suspended. Candidates must be under twenty-six years of age, and must have taken the degree of B.A. in some University in the United Kingdom. If at the time of holding an election there be not five Fellows in Holy Orders or under the obligation to take Holy Orders, the person who shall be elected shall either be in Holy Orders (in which case he may be more than twenty-six years of age), or shall proceed to Deacon's Orders within three years from his election. The Provost and Fellows have power to elect without examination, by a majority of not less than two-thirds, any person who in their judgment is eminently qualified to hold the office of Tutor, Lecturer, or Senior Treasurer, but the Fellow so elected shall vacate his Fellowship on ceasing to hold such office, unless retained in his Fellowship by the majority which was requisite for his election.

At **New College** the number of Fellowships will in future be thirty, of which fifteen will be open to all persons who have passed the Examinations requisite for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The other fifteen will be open to persons who, having received education for at least two years in the School of Winchester College, or having been for at least twelve Terms members of New College, have passed the Examinations requisite for the degree of B.A., or have taken the degree of B.A. in some

other University of Great Britain or Ireland. Fellows who for a certain length of time have filled the office of Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar, may be re-elected to be continued in their Fellowships upon their marriage; and persons who are considered likely to be eminently useful to the College in an educational capacity may be elected Fellows without examination and without any restriction as to marriage.

At **Lincoln** there are ten Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations necessary for the degree of B.A., provided that they have not 'certi reditus' exceeding twice the value of the Fellowship. Every Fellow must take Holy Orders within ten years from his admission as actual Fellow, unless during that time he has become one of the two senior Lay Fellows. Their approximate annual value is £300, and they are all vacated by marriage, except that if any Fellow holds either of the College livings of All Saints and St. Michael's in Oxford, he may retain his Fellowship although he be married. The College has also power to elect without examination any person, otherwise eligible for a Fellowship, who is considered likely to be useful to it in an educational capacity. One of the ten Fellowships is in the appointment of the Bishop of Lincoln.

At **Brasenose** there are thirteen Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations requisite for the degree of B.A. Six at least of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders, or must take Holy Orders within a limited period, usually three years, from the date of election.

At **Queen's** there are eighteen Fellowships (of which four are at present temporarily suspended), which are open, with certain limitations as to property, to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Nine of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders, and all the Fellowships, except that which is held by the Senior Bursar, are vacated by marriage. The election to vacancies takes place (1) on the second Tuesday after January 14, (2) on the first Tuesday in October.

At **All Souls'** there are thirty Fellowships, which are open, without any restriction as to the holding of property, to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A., provided that they have either

been placed in the First Class at any of the Public Examinations of the University, or have obtained some Prize or Scholarship within the University unattached to any College or Hall, and open to general competition among the members of the University. The examination is held in such subjects recognised in the School of Jurisprudence and Modern History as are determined from time to time by the Warden and Fellows. All the Fellowships, except those which are held by Professors, are vacated by marriage.

At **Magdalen** there are thirty Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University of Oxford or the University of Cambridge for the degree of B.A. Two-thirds of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders, and all the Fellowships are vacated by marriage.

At **Corpus** there are fifteen Fellowships, open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A.; there are in addition two Professor-Fellows, and three Fellowships are at present suspended. Six of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders. All Fellowships are vacated by marriage.

At **Christ Church** there are at present twenty-eight Senior Studentships, of which nineteen are Clerical, nine Lay. Three are entitled Lee's Readerships in Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physics respectively. A Lee's Reader may be elected without examination, may be allowed to retain his position after marriage, and may hold property beyond the amount to which Senior Students are restricted.

An election to the other vacant Senior Studentships is held on December 18, after an examination; candidates must have passed all Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A.

At **Trinity** there are twelve Fellowships (of which two are at present suspended), which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Four of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders; and all the Fellowships are vacated at the expiration of six months after marriage.

At **St. John's** there are eighteen Fellowships. They are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Two-thirds of the number of Fellows for the time being must be in Holy Orders; and all the

Fellowships are vacated by marriage, except in the case of a Professor or Head of a Hall.

In addition to the above, there are four Fellowships tenable for fourteen years, and of the annual value of about £160. They are open, with certain limitations and under certain conditions in respect of literary proficiency, first to the kindred of the Founder (Dudley Fereday, Esq.); secondly, to natives of Staffordshire; and in case of a Founder's kin or Staffordshire candidate not satisfying the conditions, then to any other person whatsoever.

At **Jesus** there are thirteen Fellowships, of which one moiety is confined to natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, if any such be found of sufficient merit; the other moiety is open without such limitation. Candidates for all the Fellowships must have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Four of the Fellows are allowed to be laymen, and all the Fellowships are vacated by marriage. (One of the Fellowships has been suspended for the purpose of founding the Professorship of Celtic.)

At **Wadham** there are fourteen Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. There is no restriction as to Holy Orders. The Fellowships are vacated by marriage: but the College is empowered to elect two Fellows who may retain their Fellowships, even though married, so long as they hold the office of Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar. There are two Exhibitions, intended to promote the study of Law and of Medicine, to be held by Fellows (p. 97).

At **Pembroke** there are ten Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Two of the Fellows are entitled Sheppard Fellows: of these, one must be called to the Bar, as soon as he lawfully can after his election; the other must proceed, as soon as he lawfully can, to the degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine in the University. Four of the ten Fellows must be in Holy Orders, and all the Fellowships are vacated by marriage.

At **Worcester** the number of the Fellowships will ultimately be thirteen. They are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A., except that candidates for the Fellowships founded by Mrs. Sarah

Eaton must be sons of clergymen of the Church of England, and must not be possessed of any property or income exceeding £150 per annum. Two-thirds of the total number of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders; and all the Fellowships, except two when held by Professors, are vacated by marriage.

At **Hertford** there are eighteen Fellowships. Fourteen are tenable by unmarried persons only; of two the holders must be married at the time of their election; the other two are temporary and unendowed. All the endowed Fellowships are open to persons who have passed all the Examinations required for the degree of B.A. in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Most of them are limited to members of the Church of England, or of Ireland, or of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of Scotland, the British Colonies, or the United States of America.

III. COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND CLERKSHIPS.

[The information given in this section must be taken to apply only to the system at present actually existing. The extensive alterations which have been proposed by the University Commissioners have not yet received their final sanction.]

Scholarships are institutions which constitute their holders members of an intra-academical corporation, without a voice in its government, but with a claim to instruction, to rooms, and to an allowance for maintenance. They were in most cases originally intended to provide for the education at the University of the inhabitants of certain localities, or the descendants of certain families: their length of tenure was unlimited; and they gave, as vacancies occurred, a right of succession to Fellowships. But in all these respects subsequent legislation has effected considerable changes: they are now for the most part open to a competitive examination, which has no other limit than that of age or academical standing; their tenure is usually limited to five years; they confer no right of succession to Fellowships; and the various allowances of the older Statutes are commuted for a fixed money payment. Election in all cases takes place after an examination, of which due notice is given in the *Oxford University Gazette*, and also in the principal London newspapers: about two-thirds of the total number are awarded for excellence

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in Classics, the remainder are divided between other branches of University study. The examination-papers are not published, but copies of them can sometimes be procured from one of the officers of a College; and candidates who have not been at one of the larger Public Schools, where the standard required is usually well known, will do well to endeavour to ascertain the nature of what is required of them before entering into the competition.

Exhibitions differ from Scholarships partly in that they do not constitute their holders members of the corporation of a College, partly in that the limit of age is often extended, and partly in that they are frequently confined to persons who produce evidence of their need of assistance. Until the passing of the Universities Act of 1854 they were for the most part conferred at the absolute discretion of the Head or Head and Fellows of a College; but they are now more commonly given after an examination of the same kind as that which is held for Scholarships.

Bible-Clerkships are offices to which certain small duties, such as those of marking the attendance of Undergraduates in Chapel and of saying Grace at dinner, are usually attached. They are in the free gift of the Head of a College or Hall, but it is not infrequent for him to open them to a competition among persons who produce evidence of want of pecuniary assistance.

At **University** there are—

(1) Twenty-one Scholarships, of which four or five are filled up every year in Hilary Term. They are open without regard to place of birth or education, and without limitation of age, and are tenable for five years from the day of election. Candidates, if already members of the University, must not have exceeded four Terms from their matriculation. Their annual value is £80 during residence, inclusive of all allowances. One scholarship is awarded each year for Mathematics.

(2) The Exhibitions, about thirteen in number, in the gift of the College are attached to certain schools, some of the latter being open to general competition in default of properly qualified candidates from the favoured schools. Some are limited to persons who produce evidence of need of pecuniary assistance. They are of various values.

At **Balliol** there are—

(1) Fifteen Foundation Scholarships, three of which are

awarded every year in Michaelmas Term, after an examination in Classics. They are open to all persons under the age of nineteen, and are tenable for five years. Their annual value is about £80 per annum during residence.

(2) Four Mathematical Scholarships, one of which is awarded every year. They are open to all persons who have not exceeded one year from their matriculation, and are tenable for four years. Their annual value is £80.

(3) Four Modern History Scholarships, one of which is awarded every year. They are open to all candidates who have not exceeded two years from their matriculation, and are tenable for four years. Their annual value is £80.

(4) Four Natural Science Scholarships, one of which is awarded every year. They are open to all candidates who have not exceeded two years from their matriculation, and are tenable for four years. Their annual value is £80.

(5) Fifteen Classical Exhibitions, of which three or four are awarded every year. They are open to all persons who have not exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation, and are tenable for five years. Their annual value is £70.

(6) An Exhibition (called the Jenkyns Exhibition) is usually awarded every year, after a competitive examination in Scholarship, History, and Philosophy, to an Undergraduate of the College who has not exceeded his sixteenth Term. Its annual value is £100, it is tenable for four years, and it may be held together with any other Scholarship or Exhibition in the College.

(7) A Hebrew Scholarship is awarded every year, open to all such candidates as have not exceeded two years from their matriculation. It is tenable during residence for three years, and will be continued for a fourth if the Scholar study at a foreign University with the consent of the College. The value of this Scholarship is £80 a year.

(8) It has also been the custom of the College to offer two Exhibitions every year to those candidates who have distinguished themselves in the Oxford Local Examinations, and also to award two Exhibitions for Classical or General Knowledge, according to the result of an examination held at the College. The annual value of both these classes of Exhibitions is £40, and they are tenable for four years.

(9) Fourteen Exhibitions (called the Snell Exhibitions), two or three of which are awarded every year, after an examination held at Glasgow. They are open to those members of the University of Glasgow whose fathers or grandfathers were Scotchmen: they are tenable for five years, and their annual value is about £110.

(10) Five Scholarships (called Blundell Scholarships), which are confined to persons educated at Tiverton School, and one of which is awarded every year after an examination held at that School. They are tenable for five years, and their annual value is £60.

(11) An Exhibition (called the Warner Exhibition) is awarded once in every five years, after an examination held at the College. Its annual value is £90, and it is tenable for five years. Candidates must have been born in Scotland, or be the sons of fathers who were born in Scotland. The subjects of examination are the same as for the Classical Scholarships.

(12) Two small Exhibitions, confined to Tiverton and Ludlow Schools respectively, if candidates of sufficient merit appear.

At **Merton** there are eighteen Postmasters and four Scholars. Of the Postmasterships, two are in the nomination of the Provost of Eton and the Provost of King's alternately: of the remaining Postmasterships, and the Scholarships, ten are awarded after an examination in Classics (which is usually held in October), five after an examination in Mathematics, and five after an examination in Natural Science (the two latter examinations are usually held in October). They are all open without limitation of age; they are tenable for five years, and their annual value is £80, which may be increased, after two years' residence, on the recommendation of the Tutors, to a sum not exceeding £100.

At **Exeter** there are at this time twenty-eight Scholarships: (1) fifteen open Scholarships of the value of £80 per annum; (2) ten of the value of £60 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born in the diocese of Exeter, or educated in some school in that diocese for at least three years last past; (3) three of the value of, sometimes £80, sometimes £70 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born in the Channel Islands, or educated for three years last past at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey. In the event however of no candidate offering, who in the judgment of the electors is duly

qualified to be a Scholar of the College, both the Scholarships for the diocese of Exeter and those for the Channel Islands may be thrown open to all British subjects.

The Scholarships are tenable for five years, and the candidates must not, on the day of election, have completed the twentieth year of their age, except in the case of the Natural Science Scholarships, for which there is no limitation of age.

Besides Exhibitions attached to the College from Exeter and Truro schools, and also for the Archdeaconries of Nottingham and Lincoln, there are at present eleven Exhibitions in the gift of the College.

(1) Two called How Exhibitions, of the value each of about £35 per annum, limited in the first instance to the kin of the Founder; in default of such kin, to the sons of clergymen resident in Somerset or Devon, or, on failure of fit candidates from such counties, to sons of clergymen of the Church of England without limitation of locality.

(2) Two Gifford Exhibitions, of the value of about £35 per annum each, limited first to persons educated at Ashburton School; in failure of such, to persons born or educated in the county of Devon, or in failure of such, open to all British subjects.

(3) Two Symes Exhibitions, worth about £60 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born or educated either in the county of Somerset or Dorset; or, on failure of such, open to all British subjects. The Exhibitioner, however, must be a person intending to take Holy Orders in the Church of England.

(4) The Michell Exhibition, of the value of about £40 per annum, open to all members of the College who are applying themselves to the study of Divinity.

(5) Two Richards Exhibitions, each of the value of £30 per annum, one open to general competition, the other awarded at the discretion of the College, to a candidate who needs assistance at the University.

(6) Two College Exhibitions, value £50 per annum each, open to general competition.

The candidates for the Exhibitions must in all cases be such as appear to be in need of assistance at the University.

At Oriel there are—

(1) Ten Scholarships, two at least of which are awarded every year. They are open to all persons under the age of twenty; but if already members of the University, they must not have exceeded two years from their matriculation. They are tenable for five years, and their annual value is £80. Scholars may reside either within or without the walls of the College: if resident in College, they are subject to the usual College charges; if resident out of College, they pay £10 for Caution-money, £21 for Tuition-fees, and £1 for College dues.

(2) Four Exhibitions (Adam de Brome's Exhibitions), which are confined to deserving persons in need of support at the University. They are tenable until the end of the twentieth Term from matriculation, and their annual value is £80.

(3) Three Exhibitions (Robinson Exhibitions), to which all members of the College are eligible. They are tenable for three years, and their annual value is about £38. The examination is chiefly in Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(4) Two Exhibitions (Ludwell Exhibitions), which are in the first instance confined to the founder's kin and to natives of Kent, but, in default of such candidates, are thrown open to general competition. They are tenable for seven years, and are of the annual value of about £40.

(5) Four Exhibitions (Beaufort Exhibitions), the holders of which are nominated by the Duke of Beaufort, or, in default of such nomination, are appointed by the College, from natives of Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire. They are tenable for seven years, and are of the annual value of about £25.

(6) Two Exhibitions (Ireland Exhibitions), which are open to members of the College who have not exceeded their tenth Term from matriculation. They are tenable until the end of the sixteenth Term from matriculation, and their annual value is £30. The subjects of examination are those of the First Public Examination for Classical Honours.

(7) One Exhibition (Rutland Exhibition), open to members of the College under the age of twenty who have not exceeded two years from their matriculation. It is tenable for four, or in certain cases five, years; and its annual value is £21.

The examination is the same as that for the College Scholarships.

(8) Two Clerkships, the holders of which must be deserving persons in need of assistance at the University. Their charges are less than those of other members of the College, and they enjoy certain Exhibitions the gross annual amount of which is between £70 and £80. The Clerkships are tenable for three years from matriculation, but the period may be extended to four years.

No Scholar or Adam de Brome's Exhibitioner can hold more than one of the other Exhibitions mentioned above.

At Queen's there are—

(1) Fifteen Foundation Scholarships, which are open, without respect to place of birth, to all persons under the age of twenty years who produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character. They are tenable for five years from the day of election, and their inclusive annual value is £90. One Scholarship at least every year is awarded for proficiency in Mathematics and Physical Science. A Scholarship is occasionally offered for proficiency in Natural Science.

(2) Two Bible-Clerkships, which are in the gift of the Provost, and which are conferred by him on deserving persons whom he has ascertained to be in need of support at the University. They are tenable for five years, and their annual value is £81 with rooms rent free.

(3) One Scholarship (Jodrell Scholarship), which is awarded every four years after an examination in Classics and Divinity. Candidates must be natives of Great Britain or Ireland under twenty years of age, and if members of the University, must not have exceeded three Terms from their matriculation; they must also produce certificates of moral character. *Ceteris paribus* that candidate is to be preferred who stands most in need of pecuniary assistance. The annual value of the Scholarship is at present £90, and it is tenable for four years.

(4) Four Exhibitions (Eglesfield Exhibitions), open to natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland under the age of twenty years. They are tenable for four years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £81.

(5) Twenty-five Exhibitions (Hastings Exhibitions), open

without restriction as to age to persons educated at the Schools of Carlisle or St. Bees in Cumberland, Appleby or Heversham in Westmoreland, Bradford, Doncaster, Giggleswick, Leeds, Ripon, Richmond, Sedbergh, Wakefield, or York in Yorkshire: one candidate may be sent by each School for each vacancy. They are at present of the annual value of £90, and are tenable for five years. Candidates may offer to be examined either in (1) Latin or Greek, (2) Mathematics, (3) Natural Science, or (4) Modern Languages, History, and Literature.

(6) One Exhibition (Fitzgerald Exhibition), open, without restriction as to age, to natives of Middlesex. Its annual value is £66, and it is tenable for seven years.

(7) One Exhibition (Thanet Exhibition), open to all persons educated at Appleby School. Its annual value is £41 10s., and it is tenable for five years.

(8) Two Exhibitions (Holme Exhibitions), open to all natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Their annual value is £45, and they are tenable for five years.

(9) One Exhibition (Fox Exhibition), open to all natives of Cumberland or Westmoreland who have been educated at St. Bees' School. Its annual value is £34 10s., and it is tenable for five years.

(10) Two Exhibitions (Dixon Exhibitions), one of which is open to all natives of Whitehaven, the other to natives of Whitehaven who have been educated at St. Bees' School. Their annual value is £36, and they are tenable for five years.

(11) Two Exhibitions (Wilson Exhibitions), one of which is open to persons educated at Kirkby-Lonsdale School, the other to persons educated at Kendal School. The annual value of the former is £22 10s., and of the latter £17; they are both tenable for five years.

The following Exhibitions are also attached to the College, though not in its immediate gift:—

(1) One of the annual value of £41 10s. (Tylney Exhibition), the nomination to which is in the hands of the possessor of Tylney Hall.

(2) Two of the annual value of £68 5s. (Thomas Exhibitions), open to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Carlisle educated at the Schools of Carlisle or St. Bees, or in default thereof for

sons of clergymen who have been resident for three years in the diocese of Carlisle. These Exhibitions are in the appointment of the Bishop and Dean of Carlisle and the Provost of the College.

(3) Two of the annual value of about £55 (Berry Exhibitions), open to sons and orphans of clergymen in the diocese of Manchester, and in the gift of Trustees, of whom the Provost of the College is one. Candidates must be in need of assistance.

In addition to the above, there are several small Exhibitions which are usually held with some other Scholarship or Exhibition within the College; but no Scholarship, Exhibition, or Bible-Clerkship can be held with any other Exhibition within the College in any case in which the aggregate income of the two emoluments would exceed £110 per annum.

The Exhibitions which are mentioned above as being confined to particular schools or counties may be thrown open to general competition, if Candidates of sufficient merit do not present themselves from the favoured localities; and in the cases in which the Exhibitions are in the gift of persons external to the College, the College is not bound to receive the persons so nominated, unless they are fit, in the judgment of the Provost and Fellows, to be Exhibitioners of the College.

The election to vacancies takes place (1) on the second Saturday after Easter, (2) on the first Tuesday in October, in each year.

At **New College** there will be in future—

(1) Thirty Scholarships, which are filled by an annual election, held at Winchester College, of six boys receiving education in the School of that College. In default of a sufficient number of duly-qualified candidates, these Scholarships are thrown open to general competition.

(2) Ten Scholarships which are open to all persons under the age of twenty.

All the Scholarships are tenable for five years, and their inclusive annual value is about £100. There are also several Exhibitions in the gift of the College; two or three are filled up annually.

At **Lincoln** there are—

(1) At least twelve Foundation Scholarships, which are open

without limitation of age, and of which three are awarded at the beginning of every Michaelmas Term, after an examination usually in classical subjects. They are tenable for four years, provided that the holder does not accept any position incompatible with residence in Oxford, and are of the annual inclusive value of £80. A Scholarship may be forfeited (1) by misconduct, (2) by neglect of study, (3) by failing to pass any of the University Examinations at the proper time.

(2) Two Scholarships (the Matthews and the Radford Scholarships), which are open under the same conditions as the preceding, but are of somewhat less value.

(3) One Scholarship (the Tatham Scholarship), in the election to which there is a preference to persons born or educated in Buckinghamshire.

(4) Two Scholarships, of the value of £60, to which the Rector nominates.

(5) Two or three Exhibitions of the value of £30, tenable for three years, are usually offered at the close of the annual Scholarship examination to those candidates who have most distinguished themselves.

At **Magdalen** there are—

(1) Thirty Demyships, of which three or four are usually awarded after an examination in Classics, one or more in Mathematics, and one or more in Natural Science. The examination is held in the week following Commemoration-week, and the Demyships are open, without restriction, to all persons who shall not have attained the age of twenty years on the subsequent 10th of October. They are tenable for five years, provided that the holder does not accept or retain any appointment which will, in the judgment of the electors, interfere with the completion of his University studies; and their inclusive annual value is £95.

a. The examination for the Classical Demyships consists of Greek and Latin composition in prose and verse, translations from Greek and Latin into English, and questions in Divinity, Ancient History, and Philology.

β. In the examination for Mathematical Demyships, papers are set in Arithmetic and Algebra, in Pure Geometry, in Trigonometry and the Theory of Equations, and in Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions. Candidates have also to satisfy

the electors of their ability to pass the ordinary Classical Examinations required by the University.

γ. In the examination for Natural Science Demyships, questions are set relating to General Physics, to Chemistry, and to Biology, including Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, with the principles of the classification and distribution of plants and animals; but a clear and exact knowledge of the principles of any one of the above-mentioned sciences will be preferred to a more general and less accurate acquaintance with more than one. The examination in Chemistry and Biology will be partly practical, if necessary. A paper is set in Elementary Algebra and Geometry, which *ceteris paribus* is of weight in the election to Demyships, but no candidate is disqualified by failure in this paper. Candidates have also to satisfy the electors of their ability to pass the ordinary Classical Examinations required by the University.

(2) Vacancies occur from time to time for an Academical Clerk, whose duties are to take part in the daily Choral Services in the Chapel, which extend over about nine months in the year, and such choir practices as may be appointed. Candidates are required to pass, 1. the ordinary matriculation examination of the College; 2. an examination in Music, i.e. they have to sing a solo in sacred music of their own selection, and also some pieces selected by the organist. The inclusive annual emolument is about £95. The candidate elected is required to pass at the proper time the several Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A.

At **Brasenose** there are—

(1) Open Scholarships, which will eventually be twelve in number, and of which two or three are usually awarded every year in Easter Term. They are tenable for five years, and their inclusive annual value is £80. Candidates must be under the age of twenty.

(2) Twenty-two Scholarships (Somerset Scholarships), which are confined in the first instance to Hereford, Manchester, and Marlborough Schools, but which in default of properly-qualified candidates from those Schools are thrown open to general competition, two Scholarships being in such cases occasionally held by the same person. They are tenable for five years, and vary in value from £36 8s. to £52.

(3) One Scholarship (John Watson Scholarship) open to all persons under the age of twenty, tenable for five years, and of the annual value of £100. The examination is in Classical subjects.

(4) Seventeen Exhibitions (Hulme Exhibitions), the holders of which are nominated by the Dean of Manchester and the Rectors of Prestwich and Bury from among those members of the College who have entered upon the thirteenth Term from their matriculation. They are tenable for four years from the beginning of the thirteenth Term, provided that the holders reside in Oxford during the usual Academical Terms. Their annual value is £135 in money, and £20 to be spent in books approved of by the Principal.

(5) Three Exhibitions (Colquitt Clerical Exhibitions), which are intended to assist in the education for Holy Orders the sons of poor or deceased clergymen, or of such laymen as cannot unaided support the expenses of a College education. They are tenable until the expiration of four years from matriculation, and are of the annual value of £40. Candidates must be Under-graduate members of the College who have resided at least one Term.

At **Corpus** there are—

(1) Twenty-four Scholarships, which are open to all persons under the age of twenty, and are tenable until the completion of five years from matriculation. They are of the gross annual value of £95 or £100, being worth £80, in addition to rooms rent-free during residence. The examination usually takes place before the meeting of the College in Hilary Term.

(2) A number of Exhibitions have also been instituted by the President and Fellows, tenable only by Commoners of the College, and awarded at the Midsummer College examinations.

At **Christ Church** there are—

(1) Twenty-one Junior Studentships, confined to boys educated at Westminster School, and awarded after an examination held at that School. They are tenable for seven years.

(2) Thirty-one Junior Studentships, of which at least one in every three is awarded for excellence in Mathematics and Physical Science alternately; the others are usually awarded for excellence in Classics. Candidates for Physical Science Studentships must be under the age of twenty on the 1st of January

preceding the election: candidates for other Studentships under the age of nineteen on the same day. The Studentships are tenable for five years from the day of election, and are worth £85, or in some cases £100, a year, including an allowance for room rent. The examination is held in Hilary Term, and the election takes place on the second Saturday in Lent.

(3) Ten Exhibitions, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £50 in money, together with free tuition and dinner in hall. Candidates must show to the satisfaction of the Dean that they are in need of pecuniary help to enable them to pursue their studies at the University. There is no limit of age.

(4) Four Fell Exhibitions, of £40 a year, one of which is awarded every October, which are tenable for four years during residence, and which are open to Commoners of the House who have come into residence not later than the January before the election.

(5) One Exhibition (Slade Exhibition), of £30, tenable for one year, and open to persons who have not already matriculated.

The following Exhibitions are also attached to Christ Church, though not in its immediate gift.

Two Exhibitions (Holford Exhibitions), open to persons who have been educated for the two years preceding either the day of election, or if already members of the University, the day of their matriculation, at Charterhouse School. They are tenable for five years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £60. Candidates must not have exceeded the fourth Term from their matriculation, but there is no further limitation as to age.

At **Trinity** there are—

(1) Thirteen Scholarships, open to all candidates above the age of sixteen and under the age of twenty. They are tenable for twenty Terms, and their annual value is £80. The examination is usually held in Hilary Term: its subjects are the usual branches of Latin and Greek scholarship.

(2) One Scholarship (Henniker Scholarship), of the annual value of £25, and tenable in case of re-election for five years. The examination takes place in Divinity and Mathematics.

(3) Several Exhibitions (Combe Exhibitions) of £35 each, open without limit of age.

(4) Two Exhibitions of £25 each, tenable for one year, open to Commoners of the College without limitation of age. These are usually filled up in October.

At **St. John's** there are—

(1) Twenty-eight Scholarships, of which twenty-one are confined to persons under the age of nineteen, who for the two years preceding the day of election have been educated at Merchant Taylors' School. Of the remaining seven, two are appropriated to Coventry School, two to Bristol School, two to Reading School, and one to Tunbridge School. Candidates must be under the age of twenty, and must produce certificates of having been educated for the two years preceding the day of election at one or other of the above-mentioned Schools. The Merchant Taylors' Scholarships are tenable for seven years, the other Scholarships are tenable for five years; they are all of the annual value of £100. In default of properly-qualified candidates from the favoured Schools, all the above Scholarships may be thrown open to general competition.

(2) Five Scholarships, open to all persons under the age of twenty. They are tenable for five years, and are of the annual value of £100.

(3) One Scholarship (Holmes Scholarship), open to all persons without any limitation as to age, and tenable for five years.

(4) Four Scholarships (Casberd Scholarships), which are confined to members of the College who have been one year at least in residence, and who are on no foundation. They are tenable for four years, and are of the annual value of £80.

(5) One Scholarship (Lamb Scholarship), open to all persons under twenty years of age, tenable for four years, and of the annual value of £80.

There are also certain Exhibitions connected with the College.

At **Jesus** there are—

(1) Twenty Scholarships, confined to persons who are either natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, or who for the four years preceding the day of election, or if members of the University, the day of their matriculation, have been educated at one of the Free Grammar Schools of Abergavenny, Bangor, Beaumaris, and Bottwnog, or the Free School of Cowbridge, or at any School in Wales conducted under a scheme of the Court of Chancery, or

of the Endowed Schools' Commissioners, or of the Charity Commissioners. They are of the inclusive annual value of £80, and they are tenable until the end of the twentieth Term from matriculation. Candidates must be under twenty-four years of age.

(2) Two Scholarships, of the same value and tenable for the same length of time as the above, but open without restriction as to place of birth.

(3) Exhibitions, the number of which is at present about twenty-eight, and which are confined to 'deserving persons, being natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, whom the Principal and Fellows have ascertained to be in need of support at the University.' They are tenable until the end of the twentieth Term from matriculation, and are of the annual value of £40.

(4) Three Scholarships, of the annual value of £80, open to persons born in the Channel Islands, or educated for two years at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

At **Wadham** there are—

(1) Fifteen Scholarships, open to all persons under twenty years of age, and tenable for five years. Their annual value, inclusive of rooms, is £80. The election takes place on December 6, and one Scholarship is usually awarded every year for excellence in Mathematics.

(2) Ten Exhibitions (Hody Exhibitions), which are awarded after examination, four for the study of Hebrew, and six for the study of Greek. They are tenable for four years, and are at present of the annual value of £45: and the holders of them are examined once in each Term by the Regius Professors of Hebrew and Greek respectively. (These Exhibitions are for the present suspended, by direction of the University Commissioners.)

(3) Four Exhibitions (Wills Exhibitions), intended to promote the study of law and of medicine, two to be held by Fellows, and two by Scholars. The annual value of a Fellow's Exhibition is £90, of a Scholar's £18.

(4) Four Exhibitions (Goodridge Exhibitions), two of the annual value of £20, and two of £12, which are awarded to deserving Commoners.

(5) One Exhibition (Warner Exhibition), of the annual value of £10, intended to promote the study of Botany. It is in

the nomination of the Warden. The Exhibitioner is to give proof of his study every year to the Professor of Botany.

(6) One Exhibition (Somerscales Exhibition), of the annual value of £12, (or two of £6 each,) in the nomination of the Warden.

(7) Two Exhibitions (Phillip Wright's Exhibitions) of the annual value of £50, for scholars of the Manchester Grammar School.

(8) One Exhibition (Symons Exhibition) of the annual value of £30, to be given to a Commoner, and in the nomination of the Warden.

In addition to the above the College gives an annual sum of £100 from its corporate funds to be assigned by the Warden and Tutors to deserving Undergraduates, in such proportions as they may think fit; and empowers the electors to give Exhibitions of the annual value of £30 or £40, tenable for three years, to any candidates for the Scholarships who may appear to them of sufficient merit.

At Pembroke there are three classes of Scholarships:—

(1) *Open*. One (Henney Scholarship) of the annual value of £90; five, the present values of which are £70, or £60, with rooms in addition; two of the annual value of £52, generally augmented; and also two (Oades and Stafford Scholarships) of the annual value of £60, the holders of which must be in need of assistance at the University.

(2) *Close*, unless thrown open through lack of fit candidates from the favoured Schools. Five of the annual value of £50 and rooms, for scholars from Abingdon School; two (King Charles I. Scholarships) of the annual value of £90 (with rooms for the senior scholar), for natives of the Channel Islands, and scholars from Victoria College, Jersey, and Elizabeth College, Guernsey; one (Bishop Morley's Scholarship) of the annual value of £70 and rooms, under the same limitations; four (Townsend Scholarships) of the annual value of £90 and rooms, for four years, for scholars from Gloucester, Cheltenham, Northleach, and Chipping Campden Schools; one (Holford Scholarship) of £60, attached to the Sutton foundation at Charterhouse, or, in default, to all scholars of Charterhouse.

(3) *Entirely close*. One (Rous Scholarship) of £60, for a scholar from Eton.

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These Scholarships, with the exception of the Townsend, are tenable for five years.

With regard to class number (2):—(a) Candidates, if from the favoured Schools, must have been educated there for the two years last past; (b) if there be no qualified candidate of sufficient merit, the Scholarships are thrown open *pro hac vice*.

As a rule the College offers for open competition from three to five Scholarships annually.

Candidates must as a rule be under twenty years of age.

At Worcester there are—

(1) One Scholarship (Barnes Scholarship), of the inclusive annual value of £120, and tenable for four years. It is open without restriction. The subjects of examination are Classics, and the languages and subject-matter of Holy Scripture.

(2) Five Scholarships (Mrs. Eaton's Scholarships), confined to sons of clergymen who require assistance to support them at the University. They are tenable for five years from matriculation, and are of the inclusive annual value of £75.

(3) Three Scholarships (Dr. Clarke's Scholarships), open without restriction. They are tenable for five years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £75.

(4) Six Scholarships (Sir Thomas Cooke's Scholarships), confined to persons educated at Bromsgrove School. They are tenable for five years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £55.

(5) One Scholarship (Finney Scholarship), confined to natives of Staffordshire. It is tenable for five years, and its inclusive annual value is £60.

(6) Two Exhibitions (Lady Holford's Exhibitions), confined to persons educated at the Charterhouse. They are tenable for five years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £20.

(7) One Exhibition (Kay Exhibition), of the annual value of £30, tenable for five years, and confined to natives of Yorkshire.

(8) In addition to the above, the College gives a variable number of Exhibitions of the annual value of £21 for three years. These Exhibitions are open without restriction.

(9) The College also offers an Exhibition, of the annual value of £70 for four years, to one of those Senior Candidates who

have obtained high places (usually in Mathematics) at the Oxford Local Examinations.

Of the above Scholarships and Exhibitions, those numbered 4, 5, 6, 7 may, in default of properly-qualified candidates from the favoured localities, be thrown open to general competition. The examination usually takes place in Easter or Trinity Term.

At **Keele** there are annually three or more Scholarships of different amount, from £80 to £60, tenable for four years. For most of these Scholarships candidates must be below twenty, for a few below nineteen, on the day of election. Exhibitions are often given to which this limit of age does not apply. The Scholarships and Exhibitions are open to all persons who are not members of the University, to members of the College and Unattached Students who have not exceeded one year's standing from their matriculation, and to other members of the University who have not exceeded one Term from their matriculation. They are awarded after a competitive examination, which is usually held in December; the subjects of examination for the majority of Scholarships are—(1) Classics; (2) Divinity and General Questions; (3) Historical Questions, or Latin and Greek verses, as alternatives. Scholarships are also given from time to time in Mathematics and Natural Science.

At **Hertford** there are forty Scholarships and two Exhibitions.

(1) Thirty of the Scholarships are of the value of £100 per annum each, tenable for five years; and of these, (a) eighteen are open, (b) twelve are limited, viz. three to candidates who have been educated at Harrow School, three to Founder's kin, three to persons born in the county of Essex or having been educated for three years at a school in that county, three to sons of former Fellows of Brasenose College, and sons of Fellows or former Fellows of Hertford College. Candidates for the open Scholarships, if already members of the University, must not have exceeded the ninth Term from their matriculation.

(2) Three (Lusby Scholarships) are of the value of £50 per annum each, and are open, except that candidates, if already members of the University, must not have exceeded the eighth Term from their matriculation.

(3) Four (Meeke Scholarships) are of the value of £40 per

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annum each, and are limited to persons educated at the Free Grammar School, Worcester.

(4) One (Macbride Scholarship) is of the value of £40 per annum, and is open.

(5) Two (Lucy Scholarships) are of the value of £40 per annum each, and are limited to persons educated at Hampton Lucy School.

(6) The two Exhibitions (White and Brunsell) are in the gift of the Principal.

All the smaller Scholarships and the Exhibitions, by the terms of their foundation, are tenable for three years; but may be extended by vote of the Governing Body.

In case of candidates of sufficient attainments not presenting themselves for any of the limited Scholarships, such Scholarship may be filled up from among the candidates for the open Scholarships.

There is no limit of age for any of the Scholarships, but married persons are not eligible.

The examination takes place annually in November.

At **St. Mary Hall** there is one Exhibition (Nowell Exhibition), of the annual value of £30, and tenable for four years from matriculation. Preference is given to the kin of the Founder, Dr. Nowell, formerly Principal of the Hall, or his wife; and next to the lawful descendants of the Rev. John Rawbone (some-time Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall) by Jane Mary his wife. In default of such candidates the appointment rests with the Principal.

At **St. Edmund Hall** there are (1) a Scholarship of the value of £40 per annum, to which the duties of Librarian of the Hall Library are attached, (2) an Organistship of the value of £24 per annum. Both are usually tenable for three years, and are given after a competitive examination. There is no limit of age. There are also occasionally some Exhibitions of £20 a year which are open to competition.

IV. EXHIBITIONS FOR UNATTACHED STUDENTS.

I. Two Exhibitions are offered every year by the Worshipful Company of Grocers for the benefit of Students in the University of Oxford not attached to any College or Hall.

The Exhibitions are open to any such Student who

(1) Shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Delegates of such Students his need of help ;

(2) Shall have resided in the University during one Term at least (Easter and Act Terms being for this purpose reckoned as one Term) ;

(3) Shall have passed Responsions ; and

(4) Shall have been examined in such manner as shall from time to time have been appointed by the Delegates aforesaid.

The Exhibitions are tenable for three years ; and must in any case be vacated at the end of the eighteenth Term from matriculation, or on the admittance of the Exhibitioner as a member of any College or Hall in the University of Oxford.

Each Exhibitioner receives his annual stipend in two equal portions, as determined by the Court of Assistants, on production to the Clerk of the Grocers' Company of a certificate, signed by the Censor, and certifying that he has kept by actual residence such portion of the half-year as is required by the University Regulations ; that he has during the same period been diligent in pursuing his studies ; that his conduct has been entirely satisfactory ; and that he is not in receipt of an income from Exhibitions, Scholarships, or other such emoluments exceeding in the aggregate £80 a year, exclusive of the Grocers' Company's Exhibition.

II. The Clothworkers' Company in London have founded three Exhibitions for the encouragement of Natural Science, and for the benefit of Unattached Students in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Exhibitions are of the value of £50 a year each, tenable for three years from the date of matriculation, and one Exhibition is awarded each year by the Company for competition among those who may offer themselves in Natural Science at the Examination held in July under the authority of the *Oxford and*

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Cambridge Schools' Examination Board (see page 184). Candidates, if members of the University, must be Unattached Students of not more than one Term's standing: or they may be persons not members of the University, in which case they are required, if successful, to matriculate as Unattached Students in the ensuing Michaelmas Term.

The Exhibition is tenable only so long as the holder's name is on the books of the Delegacy.

Each Exhibitioner must pass Responsions in his first year, as a condition of holding the Exhibition for a second year, and the First Public Examination in his second year, as a condition of holding the Exhibition for a third year. Before each instalment of an Exhibition is paid, a certificate must be obtained from the Censor to the effect that the holder has kept such residence as is required of students in full residence in the University during the period for which it is payable, that he has fulfilled the above requirement as to Examinations, and that his moral conduct and attention to his duties as a member of the University have been satisfactory.

In the event of no Candidate appearing to be of sufficient merit to satisfy the Examiners, the Exhibition may be awarded for proficiency in Mathematics, after examination in that subject.

They have also granted three Exhibitions, each of the annual value of £30 and tenable for three years, to be given to Unattached Students at Oxford who give evidence that they are candidates for honours.

V. ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIPS.

In 1871 the University accepted the sum of £6,000 sterling for the foundation of three Scholarships to be competed for annually in Easter Term under certain regulations, of which the following are the most important:—

The candidates for these Scholarships must be sons of clergymen of the Church of England who stand in need of assistance to enable them to obtain the benefits of an University education, and, if members of the University, Undergraduates who have not exceeded their third Term of residence.

104. REWARDS OF AND AIDS TO LEARNING.

For every election the Trustees appoint two or more Members of Convocation, not necessarily of their own body, to examine the claims of all persons wishing to become candidates. Every claim on which the judges so appointed cannot agree is referred to the Vice-Chancellor, and his decision is final. No person is received as a candidate without the consent of the Head or Vicegerent of his College or Hall or of the Delegates of Unattached Students, or, if not already a member of the University, without sufficient testimonials. The names of those who have been found to be duly qualified are sent to the Examiners; and the election is then made upon the ground of merit only, except that candidates born in the West Riding of the County of York are *ceteris paribus* preferred.

Each Scholarship is tenable for three years from the date of election. If however a person not a member of the University is elected and his residence is deferred for more than one Term beyond the Term in which he was elected, he only has the profits of his Scholarship from the date of the commencement of his residence.

The Scholarships are not tenable with any Scholarship or Exhibition in any College or Hall the annual value of which exceeds the sum of fifty pounds.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DEGREES AND EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

I. OF DEGREES.

§ 1. General Conditions.

THE University grants degrees in five Faculties, viz. in Arts, Music, Law, Medicine, and Divinity. The three latter are termed 'superior' Faculties, that is, the attainment of a degree in Arts is a 'condition precedent' for entrance upon them. Degrees in Music stand on a peculiar footing, and do not confer the privileges which are attached to a complete course of liberal study.

The special conditions which are required before a candidate is eligible to receive any of these degrees in ordinary course are mentioned below. Three further conditions are common to all degrees. (1) Candidates must obtain the consent of their College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Unattached Students, as the case may be: this consent must be signified in writing to the Registrar on or before the day on which the degree is to be conferred. (2) They must obtain the consent of the University, for which purpose their names are publicly read out in Congregation by one of the Proctors. (3) They must give notice of their intention to become candidates, by entering their names in a book, which is kept for the purpose at the Vice-Chancellor's house, not later than the day before that on which they purpose to take their degrees.

When all the required conditions have been satisfied, the candidates are presented to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors in the House of Congregation: those who are to be admitted to the degree of B.A., B.C.L., or B.M., give a promise to conform to the Statutes of the University; those who are to be admitted to the degree of M.A., D.C.L., D.M., B.D., or D.D., also give a

promise in reference to their privileges as members of the House of Convocation ; and those who are to be admitted to the degree of B.D., or D.D., are further required to signify their assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. The formula which is employed by the Vice-Chancellor in conferring the degrees of M.A., D.C.L., D.M., and in which the name of the Holy Trinity occurs, may be varied, if objection be urged.

§ 2. Special Conditions of the several Degrees.

1. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

(a) Candidates, except, on certain conditions, members of an Affiliated College (see p. 196), must have resided for twelve Terms within the limits of the University, under the conditions mentioned in Chapter I, pp. 16-22: a certificate to this effect must be given by their College or Hall, or by the Delegates of Unattached Students, as the case may be. And since the statutable time of residence in each Term is shorter than the Term itself, candidates who have resided for twelve consecutive Terms from their matriculation are eligible for their degree in their twelfth Term as soon as they have completed the statutable residence for that Term: for example, a student who matriculates in Michaelmas Term 1881, may be eligible for a degree in Trinity Term 1884, i.e. in about two years and eight months.

(β) They must exhibit to the Registrar, on or before the day on which they propose to take their degree, certificates of having passed the First and Second Public Examinations, i.e. (1) either (a) the *Testamur* of the Classical Moderators, or (b) a certificate of having been placed in a Class in Greek and Latin Literature, together with a certificate (which may be either combined with or, in the case referred to on p. 124, distinct from the certificate of the Class) of having satisfied the Moderators in the Gospels or the substituted matter, or (c) a certificate of having passed the General Examination at Cambridge together with a certificate of Incorporation at Oxford: (2) the *Testamur* of the Examiners in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion or in the substituted matter; (3) *either* the *Testamurs* of having passed one of the legitimate combinations of three subjects in the Pass

School, or the certificate of having been placed in a Class in one of the Honour Schools, at the Second Public Examination.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £7 10s. (Members of Colleges and Halls have also to pay a fee to their College or Hall: see p. 211.)

2. DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

(α) Candidates must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have entered upon the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation (reckoning only those Terms in which they have kept their name on the books of a College or Hall, or on the register of Unattached Students). There is no prescribed interval of time between the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, so that a Candidate who has attained the requisite standing can take them on the same day.

(β) They must pay to the University a fee of £12, unless they have previously been admitted to, and paid the fees for, the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law or of Medicine, in which case the fee is £7. Members of Colleges and Halls also pay a fee to their College or Hall: see p. 211.

At the expiration of the Term in which a Master of Arts has taken his degree (Easter and Trinity Terms being for this purpose reckoned as one) he becomes a '*Regent Master*.' He is then, but not until then, a member of the House of Convocation, and as such entitled to vote upon any question which comes before that House, so long as he pays his annual dues to the University, and also keeps his name on the books of a College or Hall, or on the register of Unattached Students. Arrangements have been made by which he may compound for all such dues by payment of a single sum, and thus become a life-member of Convocation.

3. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW.

(α) Candidates must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(β) They must have had their names on the books of a College or Hall or on the register of Unattached Students for twenty-six Terms, and must have entered on the twenty-seventh Term.

(γ) They must have passed an Examination (see p. 176), and must exhibit to the Registrar the certificate of the Examiners.

(δ) They must pay to the University a fee of £6 10s.

Bachelors of Civil Law are not, as such, members of the House of Convocation: but since every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law has also attained the standing which is necessary for the degree of Master of Arts, it is usual for the two degrees to be held together. The University allows this to be done without the sacrifice of any of the privileges of either degree.

4. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

(a) Candidates must have completed five years from the time of their admission to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law.

(β) They must read publicly within the precincts of the Schools, and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Civil Law, or his deputy, a dissertation composed by themselves on a subject pertaining to Civil Law approved by the Professor, and must deliver to him a copy of it.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £40.

5. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

(a) Candidates must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(β) They must have had their names on the books of a College or Hall or on the register of Unattached Students for twenty-six Terms, and must have entered on the twenty-seventh Term.

(γ) They must have spent four years in the study of Medicine, either at Oxford or elsewhere, from the time of their passing in any one School of the Second Public Examination.

(δ) They must have passed two Examinations at intervals of two years; and, as one of the conditions of the second of such Examinations, they must produce certificates, to be approved by a majority of the Examiners, of having attended some Hospital of good repute. (See p. 179.)

(ε) They must pay to the University (1) a fee of £9, after passing both their Examinations, (2) a fee of £6 10s. on the occasion of taking their degree.

Bachelors of Medicine who wish to have the licence of the University to practise Medicine must produce testimonial letters from the Regius Professor and one other Doctor of Medicine, or from three Doctors of Medicine resident at Oxford; the consent of the University must then be obtained in the same way as in the case of ordinary degrees: after this has been given, a licence is issued under the seal of the University, which entitles the holder to be registered as a Medical Practitioner.

6. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

(a) Candidates must have completed three years from the time of their admission to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

(β) They must read publicly within the precincts of the Schools, and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Medicine, a dissertation composed by themselves on some medical subject approved by the Professor, and must deliver to him a copy of it.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £40.

All who have been admitted as Doctors of Medicine have *ipso facto* the licence of the University to practise Medicine.

7. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

(a) Candidates must have completed three years from the day on which they became Regent Masters of Arts.

(β) They must have been admitted to Priest's Orders, and must exhibit to the Vice-Chancellor in the House of Congregation either their Letters of Orders or a certificate from the Registrar of the Diocese in which they were ordained.

(γ) They must read publicly in the Divinity School, and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Divinity, two dissertations composed by themselves in English on Theological subjects, either dogmatical or critical, approved by the Professor, and must deliver to him copies of them.

(δ) They must pay to the University a fee of £14.

8. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

(a) Candidates must have completed four years from the time of their admission as Bachelors of Divinity.

(β) They must publicly read and expound in English, in the Divinity School, on three separate days, three portions, either continuous or separate, of Holy Scripture. They must also notify the University of the time and subject of their exposition three clear days before.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £40.

Accumulation of the degrees of B.D. and D.D.—Any Master of Arts who has completed fifteen years from his admission to regency may, with the consent of the House of Convocation, which must be embodied in a decree, take the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity at the same time. In this case (1) he is at liberty to perform the exercises for either of the two degrees, whichever he may choose; (2) he is required to pay a fee of £5 in addition to the fees for both the degrees.

9. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.

(α) Candidates must have matriculated as members of the University, and must have satisfied certain literary requirements (see p. 183), but they are not required either to have resided, or to have attained any academical standing, except that which is involved in the interval of time which must elapse between their two Examinations.

(β) They must have passed two Examinations, and have composed a piece of music in five-part harmony. (See p. 183.)

(γ) They must pay to the University, (1) a fee of £7 after passing both their Examinations, (2) a fee of £5 on the occasion of taking their degree.

10. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

(α) Candidates must produce a certificate, signed by two or more trustworthy persons, that they have been studying or practising Music, either at Oxford or elsewhere, for five years from their admission as Bachelors of Music.

(β) They must pass an Examination, which is conducted wholly in writing, and compose a piece of vocal music of eight parts, with an accompaniment for a full orchestra, which, when approved by the Professor of Music, must be performed in public, and a copy of it deposited in the Music School.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £10.

§ 3. Degrees conferred upon Absent Persons.

Persons who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of Civil Law, or of Medicine, and who are resident in a British colony, may be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, or to that of Doctor of Civil Law or Medicine or Divinity, in their absence, under the following conditions:—

1. They must have completed the statutable period of standing for the degree which they seek.

2. Candidates for the degree of Civil Law or of Medicine must transmit their dissertations, and candidates for the degree of Doctor of Divinity their exercises, to the Regius Professor of their faculty, and obtain his approval of them.

3. They must transmit a testimonial of good character, if he be in Holy Orders, from the Bishop or Archdeacon of his colony; if he be a layman, from either the Bishop, the Archdeacon, the Governor, or a Judge of the Supreme Court, of the Colony.

4. They must, as for a degree in ordinary course, obtain the consent of their College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Unattached Students, as the case may be, and such consent must be signified in the usual way.

5. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Divinity must also transmit a declaration of their assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer.

§ 4. Incorporation.

Members of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin can be, under certain conditions, incorporated into the University of Oxford, i.e. admitted to the same status and degree which they hold in their own University.

1. INCORPORATION OF UNDERGRADUATES.

(1) They must be matriculated either as members of a College or Hall, or as Unattached Students.

(2) In counting their standing they can count only those Terms which they kept at their University by a residence of forty-two days: which residence must be certified in writing under the

seal of their College or University, and the certificate delivered to the Registrar of the University of Oxford within twenty-one days in full Term after their matriculation.

(3) The certificate mentioned in the foregoing clause must be publicly read in the Ancient House of Congregation, and the consent of that House formally asked to the Incorporation. That consent having been granted, the Vice-Chancellor publicly mentions the number of Terms which the Undergraduate is entitled to count towards his degree at Oxford.

The only exemptions from Examinations which are allowed are that (*a*) those who have passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge are exempted from Responsions, and (*b*) those who have passed the General Examination at Cambridge from the First Public Examination.

2. INCORPORATION OF GRADUATES.

(1) They must obtain the consent of the Hebdomadal Council.

(2) They must be matriculated, either as members of a College or Hall, or as Unattached Students.

(3) They must, within twenty-one days in full Term after their matriculation, produce to the Registrar a certificate or certificates under the seal of their College or University, stating (*a*) the degree or degrees to which they have been admitted, and (*b*) that before taking their first degree they were actually resident in their University during the greater part of each of nine Terms. In the case of a Bachelor of Arts the certificate must further give the date of his matriculation, and state the number of Terms during which his name remained on the boards or books of his College or of the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

(4) These certificates must be publicly read in Congregation, and the consent of that House asked to the Incorporation. That consent having been given, the person to be incorporated is presented to the Vice-Chancellor, and formally admitted to the same status and degree in the University of Oxford as that which he is certified to have in his own University. In the case of a Bachelor of Arts the Vice-Chancellor also mentions the number of Terms which he is entitled to count towards his next degree, the number so counted being reckoned from the date of his matriculation at his own University, and Easter Term at Cambridge or Dublin

being reckoned as equivalent to Easter and Trinity Terms at Oxford.

(5) Bachelors and Doctors of Divinity are further required, before presentation to the Vice-Chancellor, to make and subscribe the Declaration of Assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer which is prescribed for graduates in Divinity in ordinary course at Oxford.

The standing of graduates incorporated, above the degree of Bachelor of Arts, is counted from the day of their incorporation.

The fees which are payable to the University on the occasion of incorporation are mentioned on p. 202.

II. OF EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

§ 1. Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The University does not lay down a uniform course for all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but allows a large amount of choice in regard both to the subjects, the time, and the order of the several Examinations. There are altogether twelve Examinations in Arts: but it is not required that every candidate for the degree of B.A. should pass all of these. In ordinary cases, *four* suffice for the purpose of obtaining a degree. (1) *Responsions* are obligatory upon all, except those who have either (a) passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge, or (b) satisfied the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics (p. 185), or (c) obtained a special certificate at the examination of Senior Candidates in the Oxford Local Examinations (p. 188) or (d) resided for three years and obtained Honours in the Final Examination at an Affiliated College (see p. 196), or (e) have been placed in the List of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India (see p. 194). They may be passed either before or after matriculation. (2) *The First Public Examination* is obligatory upon all (except those who have passed the General Examination

at Cambridge, and have been incorporated at Oxford), but a student has the choice of entering his name either as an ordinary candidate or as a candidate for Classical Honours. There is also an Examination for Honours in Mathematics, which is altogether optional, and which does not count as one of the Examinations which are necessary for a degree. (3) *The Second Public Examination* consists of two parts. (a) The Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion or in the matter substituted therefor, is uniformly obligatory upon all. (b) The other part of the Examination is subdivided into seven Schools, of which, though a student may combine as many as he pleases, no student is required to pass more than one. These Schools are (a) the Pass School, (b) the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores, (c) the Honour School of Mathematics, (d) the Honour School of Natural Science, (e) the Honour School of Jurisprudence, (f) the Honour School of Modern History, (g) the Honour School of Theology.

The conditions under which candidates are eligible for, and under which certificates are given or Honours awarded in the several Examinations, are mentioned below: the other conditions which are required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are mentioned above (p. 106).

1. RESPONSIONS.

1. **TIME.**—This Examination is held four times a year: it commences (a) on a day between September 25 and October 5, to be fixed from year to year by the Vice-Chancellor (this Examination is specially known as the ‘Examination in lieu of Responsions’), (b) on December 1, (c) on the Monday after the fourth—or in certain cases the third—Sunday in Lent, (d) on the Friday in the second week before Commemoration.

2. **CANDIDATES.**—Candidates for this Examination are of two classes, those who are, and those who are not yet, members of the University. The names of both classes of candidates have to be given in to the Junior Proctor, at an hour and place fixed by him not less than six clear days before the commencement of the Examination: and both classes of candidates are required

(1) To pay a fee of £1.

(2) To state in writing, on a form provided for the purpose,

(a) the particular Greek and Latin books in which they offer to be examined, (b) whether they offer Euclid or Algebra.

Those candidates who are already members of the University may give in their names to the Proctor personally, and are required to exhibit the certificate which they received from the Vice-Chancellor at the time of their matriculation (or an official copy of it duly attested by the Registrar).

Those candidates who are not yet members of the University can only give in their names to the Proctor through the Head or Tutor of a College or Hall, or the Censor of Unattached Students, who must at the same time transmit to the Proctor a certificate that in his opinion the Candidate *bona fide* desires admission at such College or Hall or as an Unattached Student.

The names of all Candidates who have thus given in their names are printed in a list which is affixed to certain public places within the University, and published in the *University Gazette*.

3. SUBJECTS.—There are five separate subjects of examination, in each of which a Candidate must satisfy the Examiners. The principle of compensation between different subjects is not recognised: failure in any one subject exposes a Candidate to rejection.

The amounts of the several subjects which are required, under the existing regulations of the Board of Studies, are as follows:—

[The Papers and Questions set at Responsions, and also those set at all the other Examinations in Arts, are published at the Clarendon Press Depository, 116 High Street, Oxford.]

(1) Algebra.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities, and problems producing such equations.

Or, Geometry.

Euclid's Elements, Books I, II.

(2) Arithmetic; the whole.

[A Candidate is expected to be able to do correctly sums in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Practice, Proportion and its applications, Interest

(simple and compound), Square Measure, and Square Root: Hensley's *Scholar's Arithmetic* will be found a convenient manual.]

(3) Greek and Latin Grammar.

[A Candidate is expected to possess the kind of knowledge which is involved in the parsing of a regular grammatical sentence, i. e. to decline substantives, adjectives, and pronouns: to conjugate verbs: and to understand the elementary rules of Syntax.]

(4) Translation from English into Latin prose.

[A short passage of easy English narrative is usually chosen, and a Candidate is expected to render it into Latin without violating any of the simpler rules of Latin Syntax. It is sufficient if the Latin be grammatically correct, without being elegant in style. A student who has not been accustomed to write Latin should, in preparing for this Examination, imitate Cæsar rather than Livy or Tacitus. The most convenient collection of passages representing the average standard of both this and the First Public Examination is Sargent's *Easy Passages for Translation into Latin Prose*.]

(5) One Greek Author: and one Latin Author.

A Candidate is free to offer any standard Classical authors, but the selection is usually made from the following list, the required amount of each book in which is specified by the Board of Studies. Candidates who wish to offer other books are required to communicate with the Chairman of the Board of Studies fourteen days before the names are received by the Proctor:—

Homer: any five consecutive books.

Æschylus: any two plays.

Sophocles: any two plays.

Euripides: any two of the following; Hecuba, Medea, Alcestis, Orestes, Phœnissæ, Hippolytus, Bacchæ. (No Candidate offering two plays of Euripides will be allowed to select either the Rhesus or the Cyclops; these two plays being, in the opinion of the Board, of insufficient length.)

Aristophanes: any two of the following; Nubes, Ranæ, Acharnenses, Equites.

Thucydides: any two consecutive books.

Xenophon: Anabasis, any four consecutive books.

Demosthenes: Philippics and Olynthiacs.

Æschines: In Ctesiphontem.

Virgil: (1) the Bucolics, with any three consecutive books of the *Æneid*; or (2) the Georgics; or (3) any five consecutive books of the *Æneid*.

Horace: (1) any three books of the Odes (counting the Epodes as a book of the Odes), together with either a book of the Satires, or a book of the Epistles, or the de Arte Poetica; or (2) the Satires, with the de Arte Poetica; or (3) the Epistles with the de Arte Poetica.

Juvenal: the whole, except Satires II, VI, IX.

Livy: any two consecutive books, taken either from Books I-V or Books XXI-XXV.

Cæsar: *De Bello Gallico*, any four consecutive books.

Sallust: *Bellum Catilinarium*, and *Jugurthinum*.

Cicero: (1) the first three Philippics; or (2) *de Senectute* and *de Amicitia*; or (3) four Catiline orations, with the oration pro Archia.

4. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The order of the Examination is left to a considerable extent in the hands of the Examiners (who from the analogy which they bear to certain ancient officers are called 'Masters of the Schools'). The following is, however, the order from which there is seldom any considerable departure.

On the first two days all the Candidates are assembled together in one or more of the large rooms within the precincts of the 'Schools,' and printed questions in subjects 1, 2, 3, 4 (and sometimes in subject 5) are given to all alike, to be answered in writing. On the succeeding days the Candidates are examined *viva voce*, chiefly, but not exclusively, in their Greek and Latin books. For this purpose they are arranged in two divisions, and to each division three Examiners are assigned. The Examination in each of these divisions goes on simultaneously, and in each of them not more than twenty-one Candidates can be examined every day. The order in which Candidates are required to present themselves is usually that of the printed list, but the Examiners have power to vary it, and Candidates should be careful to consult from day to day the list prepared by the Clerk of the Schools which is affixed in the porch of the Metaphysic School. Any Candidate who fails to appear at the appointed time is liable to have his name erased from the list, unless he is able to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor of his having had a valid reason for absence, in which case another place in the order of the Examination is assigned to him by the Examiners.

At the close of each day those Candidates who have satisfied the Examiners in all the subjects of Examination, receive, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a written certificate or *Testamur*, signed by them, to that effect. Those Candidates who have failed to satisfy the Examiners are at liberty to present themselves for examination again in a subsequent Term, provided

that on each occasion of their doing so they give in their names to the Junior Proctor in the way mentioned above (p. 114).

At the close of the Examination the names of those who have passed are printed in the *University Gazette*.

2. FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

This Examination, which from the circumstance of the Examiners being styled 'Moderators' is sometimes known as 'Moderations,' varies according as the Candidates (1) do not seek Honours, (2) seek Honours in Classics, (3) seek Honours in Mathematics. Every Candidate must satisfy the Examiners in one or the other of the two first divisions, the third is wholly voluntary. It will be convenient to treat of each division separately.

1. Examination of those who do not seek Honours.

1. **TIME.**—The Examination is held twice a year: (1) in Easter or Trinity Term, commencing on the Friday in the third week before Commemoration; (2) in Michaelmas Term, commencing on November 23.

2. **CANDIDATES.**—Two preliminary conditions must have been fulfilled by those who offer themselves.

(1) They must have entered upon their fourth Term of Academical standing from their Matriculation; or at least their third Term, if their fourth Term be Trinity Term. i.e. If a student has been matriculated in the Michaelmas Term of one year, he can become a Candidate for this Examination in the Easter Term of the following year. (But members of an Affiliated College, who wish to claim the privileges mentioned on p. 196, must not have been matriculated).

(2) They must be able to present one or other of the following certificates:—

- (a) That of having passed Responsions (or the Examination in lieu of Responsions) (p. 114).
- (b) That of having passed the previous Examination at Cambridge.
- (c) That of having satisfied the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics (p. 185).

(d) That of having shown sufficient merit in the Local Examinations to be excused Responsions (p. 188).

(e) That of having completed a course of three years, and of having obtained honours in the Final Examination, at an Affiliated College (p. 196).

(f) That of being on the List of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, or of having been on such list and having become a member of that Service (p. 194).

(3) Those who have satisfied these conditions must further, either in person or through their Tutor, have given in their names to the Junior Proctor, at a place and time of which notice is previously given by him (about a fortnight before the commencement of the Examination). But Candidates who have omitted to enter their names at the appointed time may do so by application to the Proctor up to Twelve o'clock at noon on the day before that on which the Examination begins, or if the day before be a Sunday, then up to Twelve o'clock at noon on the Saturday preceding, on payment of Two Guineas in addition to the statutable fee or fees, on the occasion of each such application. In so giving in their names they are required—

(a) To exhibit their Matriculation paper (unless they offer themselves as members of an Affiliated College under the conditions mentioned on p. 196).

(b) To exhibit one or other of the six certificates mentioned above.

(c) To pay a fee of £1 10s.

(d) To state in writing, on a form provided for the purpose—

1. The particular Greek and Latin books in which they offer to be examined. [See below, p. 121.]

2. Whether they offer Logic, or Mathematics.

3. In what Greek and Latin books they satisfied the Masters of the Schools, or the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners, or the Examiners of Senior Candidates at the Local Examinations.

(e) Every Candidate who desires to be excused from examination in the Gospels must deliver, or transmit through his Tutor, to the Proctor a statement signed, if he be of full age, by himself, or, if he be not of full age, by his parent or guardian, that he

or his parent or guardian for him, as the case may be, objects on religious grounds to such an examination. The book which such Candidate offers in place of the Gospels (see below) must be specified on the list of subjects given in by him to the Proctor.

(*f*) Every Candidate whose name has previously been placed in the Class-list by the Classical Moderators, but who failed to satisfy them in either the Gospels or the book offered instead thereof, and who offers himself for subsequent examination in a book offered instead of the Gospels, is required to specify the books and subjects which he offered for Classical Honours.

The names which are thus given in are printed in a list which is affixed to certain public places within the University, and also published in the *University Gazette*.

3. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—These are five in number; between them no compensation is admitted: a Candidate is required to satisfy the Examiners in each of them separately.

(1) The Four Gospels in Greek.

[Candidates are expected to be able to translate the Greek text, and to answer questions on the subject-matter.]

Candidates who desire under the conditions specified above (*e*) to offer a book in place of the Gospels, may offer any one of the *Greek* books in the list of Subjects from which they may choose their other books, provided that it is not the same as the book in which they satisfied the Masters of the Schools (or the Examiners whose certificates are accepted in lieu of the Testamur of the Masters of the Schools), nor a portion of any of the same authors which they are offering in the course of the same Examination.

(2) Logic, or Mathematics.

(*a*) For Candidates who offer Logic the subjects of examination are the Elements of Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

The subjects may be studied either in Fowler's *Elements of Deductive Logic* and the first five chapters of Fowler's *Elements of Inductive Logic* (omitting the sections on Classification, Nomenclature, and Terminology, and the notes appended at the end of each chapter), or in Jevons' *Elementary Lessons in Logic*, or in any other works which cover the same ground.

(But a Candidate who matriculated before Hilary Term, 1873, is not required to offer *Inductive Logic*.)

(*b*) For Candidates who offer Mathematics the subjects of examination are (*i*) *In Algebra*, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, of Algebraical Quantities (including simple irrational quantities

expressed by radical signs or fractional indices), Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities, Quadratic Equations containing one unknown quantity, Questions producing such Equations, and the simplest properties of Ratio and Proportion. (ii) *In Geometry*, the Geometry of the Circle, viz. Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Book III, and the first nine Propositions of Book IV.

(But a Candidate who matriculated before Hilary Term, 1873, may substitute Euclid, Books I, II, III, for the portions of Euclid here specified.)

(3) **Translation of English into Latin.** A Candidate is expected to be able to translate into Latin, without grammatical mistake, a passage of an English author slightly more idiomatic than is required at *Responsions*.

(4) **Three Books**, of which one at least must be Greek, and one either a historical or a philosophical work, from the following lists, the latter of which is liable to be varied from time to time by the Board of Studies. Whatever be the particular books offered, candidates (except those who matriculated before Hilary Term, 1873) are required to show a competent knowledge both of the text and of the contents of the books which they offer, and to answer not only questions relating to Grammar and Literature, but also any questions directly arising out of the matters treated of in these books.

(a) Candidates who matriculated before Hilary Term, 1873, may offer *two* books, instead of three, selected from the following list. (One of the books must be Greek, the other Latin; and one must be an orator, the other a poet.)

Greek: Soph. CEd. Rex, Ajax, Philoct. Demosthenes de Corona, or Olynthiacs and In Leptinem. Homer, Odyssey VI-XI. Herodotus, VI-VII. Aristotle, Politics I, III. Thucydides, I, II. *Latin*: Virgil, Æneid I-VI. Cicero, Pro Milone, Pro Lege Manilia, Pro Plancio. Horace, Odes I-III and Satires. Juvenal, omitting Satires II, VI, IX. Livy I-III, or XXI-XXIII. Tacitus, Hist. I-III, or Ann. I-III.

(b) Candidates matriculated between Hilary Term 1873 and Hilary Term 1876 (both inclusive) may select their three books from the following list, and under the following conditions:—

Greek.—Herodotus, V, VI. Thucydides, VI, VII. Xenophon: Memorabilia, I, II. Plato: Euthyphro, Apologia, Crito. Aristotle, Polit. I, III. Homer: Iliad XX-XXIV. Æschylus: Prom., Pers., Sept. c. Theb. Aristophanes: Acham., Nubes. Demosthenes: De Corona. *Latin*.—Livy, XXI, XXII, XXIII. Tacitus: Hist. I, II, III.

Cicero: Pro Milone, Philipp. I, II. Cicero: Tusc. Disp. I, II, III. Terence: Andr., Phorm., Heaut. Virgil, Æneid, VII-XII. Juvenal (except Sat. II, VI, IX).

No Candidate is allowed to offer any of the same books, or a portion of any of the same authors, in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools, except in the following cases:—(i) Candidates who have offered a portion of the Odyssey at Responsions may offer the specified portion of the Iliad at Moderations. (ii) Candidates who have offered the Georgics of Virgil at Responsions may offer the specified portion of the Æneid at Moderations. (iii) Candidates who have offered any portion of Cicero other than his Orations at Responsions may offer Orations of Cicero at Moderations, and *vice versa*.

(c) Candidates who matriculated in or after Easter Term 1876 must select their three books from the following list and under the following conditions:—

Greek.—*Herodotus, V, VI. *Thucydides, VI, VII. *Xenophon: Memorabilia, I, II, IV. *Plato: Apologia, Meno. *Aristotle: Polit. I, III. Demosthenes: De Corona. Homer: Il. XVII-XXII. Aristophanes: Acharn., Nubes. *Latin*.—*Livy, V, VI, VII. *Tacitus: Hist. I, II, III. Cicero: Pro Roscio Amerino, Philipp. II. Terence: Andr., Phorm., Heaut. Virgil: Æn. VII-XII. Horace: Sat. I, II; Epist. I, II. Juvenal (except Sat. II, VI, IX).

[Candidates who matriculated between Easter Term, 1876, and Hilary Term, 1880, both inclusive, may also select Æschylus: Prom., Pers., Sept. c. Theb. *Cicero: De Natura Deorum, I, II.]

The historical and philosophical works, from which one at least of the books which are offered must be selected, are marked with an asterisk.

No Candidate will be allowed to offer any of the same books, or a portion of any of the same authors, in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools (or the Examiners whose certificates are accepted in lieu of the Testamur of the Masters of the Schools), except in the following cases:—

- (i) Candidates who have offered any portion of Cicero other than his Orations at Responsions (or the equivalent Examinations) may offer Orations of Cicero at Moderations, and *vice versa*.
- (ii) Candidates who have offered the Odes or Epodes of Horace together with the De Arte Poetica at Responsions (or the equivalent Examinations) may offer the Satires and Epistles of Horace at Moderations.

But Candidates who have offered a portion of the Odyssey at Responsions or the equivalent Examinations will not be allowed to offer a portion of the Iliad at Moderations, nor will Candidates who have offered the Georgics at Responsions or the equivalent Examinations be allowed to offer a portion of the Æneid at Moderations.

- (5) **Translation** of short passages of Greek and Latin books

which have not been specially offered.' (But this part of the Examination is not obligatory on Candidates who matriculated before Hilary Term, 1873.)

4. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The Examination is conducted chiefly in writing, partly also *viva voce*. On the first day of the Examination the Candidates assemble at a place within the precincts of the Schools, of which notice is previously given, and are supplied with printed questions on each of the five subjects successively, though not always in the same order. On succeeding days the Candidates are examined *viva voce* in two divisions, to each of which three Moderators are assigned. Not more than sixteen Candidates are thus examined every day in each division: those who are also Candidates for Mathematical Honours (see p. 128) are examined first. A list of the order in which Candidates are required to appear is prepared by the Clerk of the Schools and exhibited in the porch of the Metaphysic School; and Candidates should be careful to consult it from day to day. If any Candidate fails to appear at the required time, he is liable to have his name struck off the list, unless he satisfies the Vice-Chancellor that he has a valid reason for absence, in which case another place in the order of the Examination is assigned to him by the Moderators.

At the close of each day's *viva voce* examination, every Candidate who has satisfied the Moderators in each of these five subjects receives, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a written *Testamur*, signed by the Moderators, to that effect. Any Candidate who fails to satisfy the Examiners may offer himself again at any subsequent Examination, provided that on each occasion of his so offering himself he gives in his name to the Junior Proctor, and otherwise complies with the conditions mentioned above (p. 118). As in the case of Responsions, though the University imposes no limit to the number of times of candidature, the Colleges (and sometimes also the Halls) usually lay down a rule in this respect: i.e. if a Candidate fails twice, or fails to pass before his eighth Term, he is usually compelled to leave the College. This rule is, however, sometimes relaxed in exceptional cases.

The names of all who have passed at each Examination are published in the *University Gazette*.

2. Examination of those who seek Honours in Classics.

1. TIME.—The Examination is held twice a year, and begins on the same days as the Examination of those who do not seek Honours (see p. 118).

2. CANDIDATES.—The preliminary conditions are the same as are required from those who do not seek Honours, with the exception that they must have entered upon their fifth and not have exceeded their eighth Term from the Term of their Matriculation inclusively. (But members of an Affiliated College who wish to claim the privileges mentioned below, p. 196, must not have been matriculated.)

3. SUBJECTS.

(1) **The Four Gospels in Greek.**—This part of the Examination differs in no respect from that of those who do not seek Honours, and every Candidate who objects on religious grounds to an examination in the Gospels may, in the same way, after having delivered the required statement to the Proctor (p. 119), offer instead thereof any one of the Greek books which may be offered by those who do not seek Honours, provided that it is not the same as that in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools (or the Examiners whose certificates are accepted in lieu of the Testamur of the Masters of the Schools, p. 118), or as any one of those which he offers for Honours, or which, in the case mentioned below, he has previously offered. A Candidate who fails to satisfy the Moderators in either the Gospels or the substituted subject may, notwithstanding, be placed in the Class-list, and may offer himself for examination in the Gospels, or the substituted subject, in any subsequent Term: but he cannot offer himself for any part of the Second Public Examination until he has satisfied the Moderators in this part of the First Public Examination.

(2) **Greek and Latin Literature.**—The following are the existing regulations of the Board of Studies.

i. All Candidates for Honours will be examined, and must satisfy the Moderators, in the following subjects:—

- (a) Translation of unprepared passages, both Greek and Latin.
- (b) Latin Prose.
- (c) Greek and Latin authors to be selected from the list put out by the Board of Studies, and under the conditions published therewith. The minimum number which will be accepted of such authors is five.

Grammar questions, and questions directly bearing upon the contents, style, and literary history of the Books offered, will be considered an essential part of the Examination.

ii. Papers will also be set in the following subjects:—

- (a) Greek Prose. (b) Latin Verse. (c) Greek Verse.
- (d) The elements of Comparative Philology, especially as applied to the illustration of Greek and Latin inflexions.
- (e) The history of the Greek Drama, with Aristotle's Poetics, excepting capp. xx. xxv. [Vahlen's text]; or as an alternative, The general history of Roman Poetry to the end of the Augustan Age, with Horace, Epist., Book II, Ep. 1.)

[But in and after Easter Term, 1882, the following clause will be substituted for the foregoing:—Aristotle's Poetics, excepting chapters xx, xxv [Vahlen's text]; with either the History of the Greek Drama, or the History of Roman Poetry to the end of the Augustan Age.]

- (f) The elements of Deductive Logic, with either Magrath's Selections from the Organon, §§ 3-6, 22-33, 36-47, 50-53, 61-66, 68 and first paragraph of 69, 105-112, 118-127 [all inclusive], or such portions of Inductive Logic as are contained in Mill's Logic, Book III, Ch. I-IV, VI-VIII, X-XII, and XX.

Every Candidate will have the opportunity of doing all these papers, but deficiency in or omission of one or more of them will be no bar to the attainment of the highest Honours, if compensated by the quantity of the other work offered by the Candidate or the general excellence of his papers.

Candidates are recommended to take up not more than two of the subjects (d), (e), and (f), and not less than two if they omit any of the Composition papers. But this regulation is not intended to discourage a Candidate from taking up a third subject to compensate for the omission of one or more of the Composition papers, though at the same time it is not implied that in such cases a third subject is necessary to the attainment of the highest Honours.

List of Authors.

GREEK.

1. HOMER, four alternatives—Iliad I-XII; XIII-XXIV. Odyssey I-XII; XIII-XXIV. [Dindorf's text.]

2. DEMOSTHENES—De Corona. [Baiter's text.]
 3. ÆSCHYLUS—The Trilogy, or any four plays including the Agamemnon. [Dindorf's text, ed. 1851.]
 4. SOPHOCLES, any three plays. [Campbell's text.]
 5. EURIPIDES, any four of the following plays—Bacchæ, Hippolytus, Ion, Iphigenia in Tauris, Medea, Phœnissæ. [Dindorf's text.]
 - *6. ARISTOPHANES, any three of the following plays—Acharnenses, Aves, Equites, Nubes, Ranæ, Vespæ. [Dindorf's text.]
- N.B.—A selection composed as follows will be accepted as representing two Authors—viz.
- (a) Two plays of Æschylus, including the Agamemnon.
 - (b) Two plays of Sophocles.
 - (c) Two of the above-named plays of Aristophanes, or three of the above-named plays of Euripides.
7. THEOCRITUS. [Fritzsche's text.]
 8. PINDAR—Olympian and Pythian Odes. [Dissen's text.]
 9. PLATO—The Republic, Books I–V. [Baiter and Orelli's text.]
 10. THUCYDIDES—Books I, II, III, or II, III, IV. [Bekker's text.]

LATIN.

11. VIRGIL, three alternatives—(a) Eclogues and Georgics with Æneid I–VI. (b) Eclogues and Georgics with Æneid VII–XII. (c) The Æneid. [Conington's text.]
12. CICERO, three alternatives—(a) Philippics I–VII, with part 5 of Watson's Select Epistles. (b) Pro Murena, Pro Cluentio, with part 1 of Watson's Select Epistles. (c) Pro Murena, Pro Sestio, with part 2 of Watson's Select Epistles. [But in and after Easter Term, 1882, In Verrem, any two parts of the Actio Secunda, together with Part I of Watson's Select Epistles, will be substituted for the preceding alternative (c). For the Orations, Baiter and Kayser's text is used.]
13. HORACE—The Odes, Carmen Sæculare, and Epodes: with either The Satires, or The Epistles, Book I, together with the Ars Poetica. [Orelli's text.]
14. JUVENAL (omitting Satires II, VI, IX) [Mayor's text; 2nd edition], with either Persius [Conington's text] or one book of the Satires of Horace [Orelli's text].
15. PROPERTIUS—Books I–III, or IV, V [Haupt's text], with the selections from CATULLUS published by the Clarendon Press.
16. PLAUTUS, any four of the following plays—Amphitruo, Aulularia, Captivi, Menæchmi, Miles Gloriosus, Mostellaria, Rudens, Trinummus, [For the Mostellaria and Menæchmi, Ritschl's text; for the Aulularia, Wagner's; for the other plays, Fleckeisen's.]

For two of the four any four plays of Terence [Wagner's text] may be substituted.

17. LUCRETIVS—Books I, II, III, and V. [Munro's text.]

18. TACITVS—The Annals, Books I-IV. [Halm's text.]

19. LIVY—Books II-V. [Madvig's text.]

Rules with respect to the Selection of Books.

1. All Candidates for Honours must offer the following authors :—
(1) Homer, (2) Demosthenes, (3) Virgil, (4) Cicero.

2. The number of Greek and Latin authors offered must be as nearly as possible equal.

3. If two Greek Dramatists are offered, one of the two must be either Æschylus or Sophocles.

4. If a Candidate offers more than five books, one of them must be a Greek Dramatist.

5. If a Candidate offers Juvenal with one book of the Satires of Horace he cannot also offer the Satires as a portion of his selection from Horace.

4. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The Examination is chiefly conducted in writing, but every Candidate must be examined *viva voce* in the Gospels, and in one at least of the other books which he offers. Not more than ten Candidates can be examined *viva voce* on any one day. After all the Candidates have been examined, the Moderators distribute the names of those whom they judge to have shown sufficient merit into three Classes, with the names in each Class arranged alphabetically. Each Candidate who is so placed receives a Certificate, signed by the Moderators, to that effect: if he has also satisfied them in the Four Gospels (or the substituted matter) that fact is stated in the Certificate. If a Candidate, though not of sufficient merit to be placed in the Class-list, has yet shown as much knowledge of the several subjects as is required from those who do not seek Honours, the Moderators are empowered to give him a *Testamur*, which has the same effect as if he had satisfied the Moderators appointed to examine those who do not seek Honours. The Class-list is affixed to the doors of the Schools, and is also published in the *University Gazette*.

3. Examination of those who seek Honours in Mathematics.

1. TIME.—This Examination is held twice a year, and begins in Michaelmas Term on December 18, and in Trinity Term on the day after Commemoration.

2. CANDIDATES.—Two preliminary conditions are necessary :

(1) Candidates must have passed *Responsions*, or one of the Examinations which are allowed in place of Responsions (p. 118).

(2) They must have given in their names to the Junior Proctor on the same days as those which are fixed for those who do not seek Honours (p. 118). In so giving in their names they are required—

a. To exhibit the certificate of their Matriculation (unless they are members of an Affiliated College, p. 196).

b. To exhibit the *Testamur* of the Masters of the Schools, or one of the certificates which are accepted in lieu of such *Testamur* (p. 118).

c. To pay a fee of £1.

3. SUBJECTS.—The following is the list of subjects:—

(1) **Algebra** and the Theory of Equations.

(2) **Trigonometry**, Plane and Spherical.

(3) **Plane Geometry**, including the Conic Sections, treated both geometrically and analytically.

(4) **Geometry of Three Dimensions**, including the straight line, plane, and sphere, treated both geometrically and analytically, and the surfaces of the second order referred to their principal axes.

(5) **The Differential Calculus**, including its applications to plane geometry; and to the determination of tangents and normals to surfaces and lines in space.

(6) **The Integration of Differential Expressions** (including Differential Equations), with Geometrical applications.

(7) **The Elements of the Calculus of Finite Differences.**

4. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The Examination may be wholly conducted in writing. At the close of it those Candidates

who are judged by the Moderators to have shown sufficient merit are arranged by them in three Classes, the names in each Class being placed in alphabetical order. This list is published in the same way as the list of those who have obtained Honours in Classics.

3. SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

The Second Public Examination is conducted by the Public Examiners. It consists (1) of an Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion; (2) of an Examination for Candidates who do not seek Honours; and (3) of an Examination of Candidates for Honours in six different Schools, of which the subjects are (i) Literæ Humaniores, (ii) Mathematics, (iii) Natural Science, (iv) Jurisprudence, (v) Modern History, (vi) Theology.

Candidates are considered to have passed the Second Public Examination who have obtained Honours in any of the six Honour Schools or who have passed the Examination appointed for those who do not seek Honours.

But all Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the matter substituted under the conditions hereafter mentioned (pp. 131, 133).

1. TIME.—This Examination is held twice a year, (1) in Michaelmas Term, beginning on November 16, (2) in Easter or Trinity Term, beginning on the fourth Friday before Commemoration.

[But *in and after Michaelmas Term, 1883*, the several parts of the Examination will be held as follows:—

(a) The Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion will be held (1) in Michaelmas Term, beginning on November 30, (2) in Hilary Term, beginning on the Saturday before the fourth (or in some years, the third) Sunday in Lent.

(b) The Examination of Candidates who do not seek Honours will be held (1) in Michaelmas Term, beginning on November 16, (2) in Easter or Trinity Term, beginning on the fourth Friday before Commemoration.

(c) The Examination in the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores will be held once a year, beginning on June 1.

(d) The Preliminary Honour Examination in Natural Science

will be held (1) in Michaelmas Term, beginning on November 16, (2) in Easter or Trinity Term, beginning not earlier than June 1 nor later than June 21. The Final Honour Examination will be held only once a year, commencing not later than seven days after the termination of the Preliminary Honour Examination in June.

(e) The Honour Schools of Mathematics, Jurisprudence, Modern History, and Theology will be held once a year, beginning not earlier than June 1 nor later than June 21.]

2. CANDIDATES.

(1) (a) Candidates are admitted to the Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the substituted matter, in any Term subsequent to that in which they passed the First Public Examination.

(b) Candidates who seek Honours must have entered upon the twelfth Term from their matriculation; but Candidates for the *Preliminary* Honour Examination in Natural Science (p. 144) may pass that Examination, or any part of it, in any Term subsequent to that in which they pass the First Public Examination. No one is admitted as a Candidate in any Honour School after the lapse of sixteen Terms from the Term of his matriculation inclusively, unless he has been classed in some other School of the Second Public Examination, in which case he may be admitted up to the twentieth Term inclusively. [In the special case of Candidates who matriculated in Lent or Easter Term, 1879, and who have obtained a class in any one of the Honour Schools of the Second Public Examination, the time during which they may be admitted as candidates in any other Honour School of the same Examination is extended to Easter or Act Term, 1884.]

(c) Candidates who do not seek Honours are admitted to the Pass School, or any part of it, in any Term subsequent to that in which they have passed the First Public Examination.

(2) All Candidates must have passed the First Public Examination, or they must have passed the General Examination at Cambridge and have been incorporated at Oxford.

(3) All Candidates must, either in person or through their Tutors, give in their names to the Senior Proctor, at a place and time fixed and announced by him (about a fortnight before the commencement of the Examination). But Candidates who

have omitted to enter their names at the appointed time may do so by application to the Proctor up to Nine o'clock in the evening on the fourth day before that on which the Examination begins, or in any single Group up to Nine o'clock in the evening of the fourth day before the Examination in that Group begins, or if the fourth day before be a Sunday, then up to Nine o'clock in the evening of the Saturday preceding, on payment of Two Guineas in addition to the statutable fee or fees, on the occasion of each such application.

In so giving in his name a Candidate is required—

(a) To exhibit his Matriculation paper.

(b) To exhibit either (1) the certificate of having passed the First Public Examination, or (2) a certificate that he has been placed in the Class-list by the Classical Moderators, together with a certificate that he has satisfied the Moderators in the Gospels or in the book offered instead thereof, or (3) a certificate of having passed the General Examination at Cambridge, together with a certificate of incorporation at Oxford.

(c) To pay the following fees:—

	£	s.
1. In For Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in matter offered instead thereof	1	0
2. For each of the subjects of the Pass School, whether offered separately or together	0	10
3. For any Honour School other than the School of Natural Science	1	10
4. For the School of Natural Science—		
a. For each of the subjects in the Preliminary Honour Examination, whether offered separately or together	0	10
b. For the Final Honour Examination, whether taken separately or together with the subjects in the Preliminary Honour Examination	0	10

(d) To state in writing, on a form provided for the purpose, the particular books and subjects which he offers for examination. (For a special regulation in regard to the Honour School of Modern History, see p. 163. 3.)

(e) Every Candidate who desires to be excused from examination in the Thirty-nine Articles, or in the Rudiments of Faith

and Religion, must at the same time deliver, or transmit through his Tutor, to the Proctor a statement signed by himself, if he be of full age, that he objects to such an examination on religious grounds, or, if he be not of full age, a statement signed by his parent or guardian that they object on religious grounds to such an examination for him. The books or subjects which such Candidate offers in place of the Thirty-nine Articles or the Rudiments of Faith and Religion must be specified in the list of subjects given in by him to the Proctor. The books and subjects which may be so offered, and also the limitations in regard to the selection of them, are stated on p. 134.

3. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion always begins on the days mentioned above, viz. November 16, and the fourth Friday before Commemoration. The Examination in the Honour Schools and in one at least of the Groups of the Pass School must commence within twenty-one days from the days mentioned above, but the precise day, which is determined in each case by various considerations, is fixed on each occasion by the Examiners. Every Candidate for examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the substituted matter, must be examined *viva voce* as well as in writing therein; and every Candidate in every School must be examined *viva voce* in some part at least of the subjects which he offers. The order in which Candidates are thus examined *viva voce* is so arranged as to prevent the clashing of two Examinations: the Examiners in the several Schools may determine it as they think fit, with the exception that those Candidates for examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion must first be examined in that subject who are also Candidates in some Honour School in that Term. Candidates should be careful to consult from day to day the list which is exhibited at the Metaphysic School, containing the order in which they are required to attend the several parts of the Examination. Any Candidate who fails to appear at the required time is liable to have his name struck off the list, unless he can satisfy the Vice-Chancellor that there was a valid reason for his absence, in which case another place in the order of the Examination is assigned to him by the Examiners.

At the close of each day of *viva voce* examination in the subjects

of the Pass School, or in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion (or in the substituted matter), the Examiners issue certificates of having passed their Examinations, in each branch respectively, to those Candidates who have satisfied them. These certificates may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the Schools.

After all the Candidates in any Honour School have been examined, the Examiners in that School distribute the names of such Candidates as are judged by them to have shown sufficient merit into four Classes, according to the merit of each Candidate, and draw up a list accordingly with the names in each Class arranged alphabetically. Every Candidate whose name is placed in this list receives a certificate, signed by all the Examiners, to that effect; and if it appears to the Examiners in any Honour School that any Candidate not placed by them in one of the four Classes has nevertheless shown in his examination sufficient merit to entitle him to a certificate of having passed in one or more of the subjects of the Pass School, they give such certificate accordingly. These certificates may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the Schools.

At the close of the whole Examination a list of those who have received certificates in the Pass School, and of the Classes in the several Honour Schools, is published in the *University Gazette*.

4. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—The subjects of examination in the several Schools are as follows :—

1. Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion.

1. The subjects of examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion are—

(1) The Books of the Old and New Testaments, the Holy Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles being required in the original Greek.

(2) The Thirty-nine Articles of Religion agreed upon in the Convocation holden at London in the year 1562.

2. Any Candidate who, being of full age, objects on religious grounds, or for whom, not being of full age, his parents or guardians object on religious grounds, to an examination in the Thirty-nine Articles (see p. 131), is permitted to offer instead

thereof *either* The Epistle to the Galatians, to be studied in the original Greek; *or*, The Ecclesiastical History of the Third Century A.D.

Any Candidate who, being of full age, objects on religious grounds, or for whom, not being of full age, his parents or guardians object on religious grounds, to an examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion (see p. 132), is permitted to offer instead thereof some books or subjects appointed for this purpose by the Board of Studies for the Pass School; provided always that the matter so substituted is not any portion of that which is offered by the Candidate in the Pass School in the Second Public Examination, nor, if he be a Candidate for Honours in less than two Schools, one of the subjects recognised in the School in which he seeks Honours.

The following are the books and subjects at present specified:—

(1) *For Candidates matriculated in or before Hilary Term, 1873:—Either* Aristotle's Rhetoric, Books I and II (omitting Ch. vii of Book I, and Ch. xxi-xxvi of Book II); *or*, The Elements of Political Economy, to be read in Fawcett's Political Economy and Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Book I; *or*, Deschanel's Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy (translated and edited by Prof. Everett), Part I, in combination with any one of Parts II, III, and IV.

(2) *For Candidates matriculated between Easter Term, 1873, and Michaelmas Term, 1875, both inclusive:—Either* Tacitus, Hist. I-IV; *or* Milman's Latin Christianity, 1048-1254, with Geography; *or* The Elements of Political Economy, to be read in Professor Fawcett's Political Economy and Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books I, II; *or* Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Part I; *or* Deschanel as mentioned in the preceding list.

(3) *For Candidates matriculated in or after Hilary Term, 1876:—Either* (1) the following selection from the works of Seneca—De Providentia; De Constantia Sapientis; De Consolatione ad Helviam Matrem; De Clementiâ (two Books); Epistles 1 to 29 inclusive (i.e. Books i, ii, and iii in Teubner's Edition); *or* (2) the following selection from the works of Bacon—The Essays; The Two Books of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning.

2. Examination of those who do not seek Honours.

1. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The subjects of examination for Candidates who do not seek Honours are arranged in three Groups:—

- A. (1) Two Books, either both Greek, or one Greek and one Latin, one of such Books being some portion of a Greek philosophical work, and the other a portion of a Greek or Latin Historian.
- (2) The Outlines of Greek and Roman History, and English Composition.
- (3) The Elements of Sanskrit, including translation into the language and a portion of its literature.
- (4) The Elements of Persian, including translation into the language and a portion of its literature.
- B. (1) Either English History and a period or subject of English Literature, or a period of Modern European History, or of Indian History, with Political and Descriptive Geography; together (in each case) with English Composition.
- (2) A Modern Language, either French or German, including composition in the language, and a period of its Literature.
- (3) The Elements of Political Economy.
- (4) A branch of Legal study. (Among the alternatives under this head must always be included a branch or branches of Indian Law.)
- C. (1) The Elements of Geometry, including Geometrical Trigonometry.
- (2) The Elements of Mechanics, Solid and Fluid, treated Mathematically.
- (3) The Elements of Chemistry, with an elementary practical examination.
- (4) The Elements of Physics, not necessarily treated Mathematically.

Each Candidate is examined in three of the above subjects, of

which not more than two can be taken from any one of the three groups, and of which one must be either A (1) or A (3) or A (4) or B (2), and the examination in the three subjects may be passed in separate Terms.

No Candidate is allowed to offer any of the same books, or, except in cases specially excepted by the Board of Studies, a portion of any of the authors in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools or the Moderators, or which he offered instead of the Gospels. The only case at present so excepted is that any one who has obtained Honours at the First Public Examination may offer in the Final Pass School a portion of any of the same authors which he offered at that Examination, provided that it be not the same portion (or any part of it) as that previously offered by him, and provided also that it be one of the books or subjects contained in the list issued by the Board of Studies for the Final Pass School.

Any Candidate who either does not appear for examination in the first Term in which he is of sufficient standing to do so, or fails to satisfy the Examiners, as the case may be, is permitted to offer at any future Examination the same books and subjects which he formerly offered or might have offered.

2. SPECIAL REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

The books and subjects which may be offered until further notice are as follows:—

(N.B. *Candidates who satisfied the Moderators in or before Trinity Term, 1875, are allowed certain alternatives which are specified in previous editions of this book.*)

IN GROUP A.

(1) *a. Greek Philosophical Works.*

Plato, Republic I-IV; Aristotle, Ethics, Books I-IV (omitting Chapter 6 of Book I), together with Chapters 6-10 of Book X (from *Ἐλημμένον δὲ* to the end of the Treatise); Politics, Books I, III, VII (following the *old* order of the Books).

β. Historians.

Greek—Herodotus, VII, VIII, IX. Latin—Livy XXI-XXIV; Tacitus, Annals I-IV.

(2) *Outlines of Greek and Roman History.*

Greek, from the Legislation of Solon to the death of Alexander the Great.

Roman, from the establishment of the Republic to the death of Domitian.

(The books and subjects under (3) and (4) have not yet been specified.

IN GROUP B.

(1) *Either* English History to 1815, together with one of the following subjects of Literature—

(a) Piers Ploughman, The Prologue, Passus I-VII; Chaucer, The Prologue, The Knightes Tale, The Nonne Prestes Tale.

(b) Shakespeare, Richard II; Hamlet; The Tempest; King Lear.

Or one of the following periods of Modern European History—

(a) 1048-1254, to be read in Milman's History of Latin Christianity.

(b) 1517-1648, to be read in Dyer's Modern Europe.

(The periods of Indian History have not yet been specified.)

Together with any period of either European or Indian History.

Political and Descriptive Geography must be offered.

(2) (a) French Language and Composition.

1. The following books are to be specially prepared : (α) Molière, *Le Tartuffe*; (β) *either* Corneille, *Les Horaces*, or Racine, *Athalie*; (γ) Voltaire, *Siècle de Louis XIV*, chapters I-XXIV.

2. A general acquaintance with the History and Literature of the Age of Louis XIV will be required.

(b) German Language and Composition.

1. The following books are to be specially prepared : (α) Schiller, *The Maid of Orleans*; (β) *either* Goethe, *Hermann and Dorothea*, or Lessing, *Nathan der Weise*; (γ) Goethe, *Wahrheit und Dichtung*, Books I-IV.

2. A general acquaintance with the History of the Classical Period of German Literature (from Klopstock to Goethe) will be required.

Unseen passages for translation will also be set in French and German.

(3) The Elements of Political Economy, to be read in Professor Fawcett's Political Economy and Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books I and II.

(4) *Either* Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, or The Institutes of Justinian, omitting from Book II, Title 11, to Book III, Title 12. [But in and after Michaelmas Term, 1882, The Principles of the

English Law of Contracts will be substituted for the portion of Stephen's Blackstone. This subject may be studied in The Principles of the English Law of Contract, by Sir W. R. Anson (Clarendon Press Series), in Pollock's Principles of Contract in Law and Equity, or in other works of a similar character.]

IN GROUP C.

- (1) The Elements of Plane Geometry, including the doctrine of similar triangles. This includes the portion of Geometry treated of in Euclid Books I-IV, with the definitions of Book V, and such parts of Book VI as treat of similar triangles. These subjects may be read in any other treatise.

The Elements of Trigonometry, including the trigonometrical ratios of the sum of two angles, the solution of plane triangles, the use of logarithms, and the mensuration of plane rectilinear figures.

(But persons matriculated in or before Michaelmas Term 1871 may offer Euclid I-VI instead of the above-mentioned subjects.)

- (2) The Elements of the Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies, including the composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity, the simple machines and the application of virtual velocities to them, the laws of motion, the laws of falling bodies, the motion of projectiles, the pressure of fluids on surfaces, the equilibrium of floating bodies exclusive of the theory of stability, the methods of determining specific gravities, the laws of elastic fluids, simple hydrostatical and pneumatical machines.

- (3) The Elements of Chemistry, with an elementary practical examination. Candidates who intend to offer this subject for examination are recommended to read that part of Roscoe's *Lessons in Elementary Chemistry* which treats of Inorganic Chemistry, (pp. 1-289, edition 1873).

The practical examination will be in the following subjects as treated of in Harcourt and Madan's *Exercises in Practical Chemistry*. (a) The preparation and examination of gases (pp. 62-112). (b) The qualitative analysis of single substances (pp. 255-310, edition 1873; see also Sections IV and V of Part I, omitting that which relates to substances or properties of substances not referred to in the Analytical Course).

- (4) The Elements of Physics. Candidates offering themselves for examination in this subject will be expected to show an acquaintance with Part I, together with any two of Parts II, III, IV of the following treatise:—Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy, by Deschanel. Translated and edited by Professor Everett. Part I. Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics. Part II. Heat. Part III. Electricity and Magnetism. (Of which Chapter 39 may be omitted.) Part IV. Light and Sound.

3. Honour School of Literæ Humaniores.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

The Examination in the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores includes—

- (1) The Greek and Latin Languages.
- (2) The Histories of Ancient Greece and Rome.
- (3) Logic, and the Outlines of Moral and Political Philosophy.

The Examination consists of Stated and of Special Subjects. Stated Subjects are those in which papers or questions are always set; Special Subjects are those which are offered by the Candidates themselves.

i. Stated Subjects.

1. Greek and Latin Languages.

All Candidates are expected to translate the Greek and Latin books offered by them for examination, and to translate passages from other books not specially offered.

Passages are also set for translation into Greek and Latin Prose.

2. The Histories of Ancient Greece and Rome.

All Candidates are required to offer a period of Greek and a period of Roman History. The periods which may be offered are:—

In Greek History—

- (1) To the end of the Peloponnesian War.
- (2) From B.C. 500 to the death of Philip.

With the first of these periods Candidates are recommended to offer—Herodotus [Bähr's text: 2nd Edition]; Thucydides [Bekker's text]; Xenophon's Hellenics I, II [Dindorf's text].

With the second—Herodotus V-IX; Thucydides; Xenophon's Hellenics; Demosthenes, Olynthiacs, Philippics, De Falsa Legatione, and De Corona [Baiter's text].

In Roman History—

- (1) From the beginning of the First Punic War to the Battle of Actium.
- (2) From the end of the Third Punic War to the accession of Vespasian.

With the first of these periods Candidates are recommended to offer—Polybius I, II, III, VI [Schweighäuser's text]; Plutarch's Lives of the Gracchi [Sintenis's text]; Cicero's Letters [Watson's Selection]; Sallust, Catiline and Jugurtha [Dietsch's text].

With the second—Plutarch's *Lives of the Gracchi*; Cicero's *Letters* (Watson's Selection); Sallust, *Catiline* and *Jugurtha*; Tacitus, *Annals* I–VI [Halm's text].

Candidates are expected to show such a knowledge of Classical Geography and Antiquities, and of the general History of Greece and Rome, as is necessary for the profitable study of the authors or periods which they offer.

Questions are also set in the general results of the Science of Language, with especial reference to Greek and Latin.

3. Philosophy.

LOGIC.

THE OUTLINES OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE OUTLINES OF POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Under the head of Logic, Candidates are recommended to study the following subjects:—

The nature and origin of knowledge; The relation of language to thought; The history of Logic in Greece to the time of Aristotle inclusive; The theory of the Syllogism; Scientific Method, including a comparison of the methods of different sciences, and the principles of historical evidence.

Questions will be set in Trendelenburg's *Elementa Logices Aristotelæ*, and in Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Book I, and Book II, *Aphorisms* 1–20.

Under the head of Political Philosophy, Candidates are recommended to study the following subjects:—

The origin and growth of Society; Political institutions and forms of government, with especial reference to the history of Greece and Rome; The sphere and duties of Government; The leading principles of Political Economy.

The following books are prescribed for the Examination:—(1) Plato's *Republic*. (2) Plato's *Protagoras*, *Phædrus*, *Gorgias*, *Laws* III, VII, X. (3) Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*. (4) Aristotle's *Politics*. (5) Locke on the Human Understanding, with either (a) Butler's *Sermons*, or (b) Hume's *Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals*. (6) The 'Transcendental *Æsthetik*' and 'Analytik' in Kant's '*Kritik der reinen Vernunft*,' and the '*Grundlegung zur Metaphysik der Sitten*,' with the two chapters of the '*Kritik der praktischen Vernunft*,' entitled severally 'von den Grundsätzen' and 'von den Triebfedern, der reinen praktischen Vernunft.' [The authorised text of Plato is Baiter and Orelli's, of Aristotle Bekker's. The prescribed portions of Kant may be offered in an English translation as well as in the German. Candidates, if they offer a translation, are requested to state in their list of books which translation they offer.]

Out of this list Candidates are recommended to offer one book of Plato and another of Aristotle; those who offer more than these two

books may either select from this list a third book, either ancient or modern, or offer one of the special subjects. But Candidates who have offered Plato's Republic and Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics may offer a part of the Politics without bringing up the whole.

Candidates are expected to show such knowledge of the history of Philosophy, or of the history of the period of Philosophy to which the philosophical authors offered by them, either as stated or as special subjects, belong, as is necessary for the profitable study of these authors.

ii. Special Subjects.

Candidates may offer as a Special Subject any one of the following:—

GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

- (1) The Homeric Poems; including the literary history of the Poems, and a critical study of Books I-III of the Iliad, or of Books IX-XI of the Odyssey.
- (2) The Lyric and Elegiac Poets of Greece (Bergk's *Poetæ Lyrici Græci*); including a critical study of the Olympic Odes of Pindar; with the corresponding period of the history of Greek Literature.
- (3) Aristophanes and the Fragments of the Old Comedy, with the history of the Greek Drama, and either (a) a critical study of the Clouds, Birds, or Frogs; or (b) a special study of the contemporary history of Athens, with Plutarch's Life of Pericles.
- (4) Plautus and Terence, and Ribbeck's Comic Fragments, including a critical study of a play of Plautus; with the history of Roman Literature before Lucretius.
- (5) Lucretius, and the history of Roman Literature from Lucretius to the death of Augustus.
- (6) The language and composition of the Nicomachean Ethics, with a critical study of the last five books.
- (7) The text and language of Thucydides, with a study of the MSS. and principal various readings.
- (8) A minute study of Comparative Philology as illustrating the Greek and Latin Languages. Candidates are recommended to use Bopp's Comparative Grammar (3rd edition). Those who are acquainted with Sanskrit will have an opportunity of showing their knowledge.

HISTORY OF GREECE.

- (1) Greek Art, with Pausanias I, V, VI, and with Pliny's Natural History XXXIV-XXXVI.
- (2) The Geography of Peloponnesus, with Strabo VIII.
- (3) The Life of Alexander.
- (4) The Achæan League.

- (5) Egyptian History to the Persian Conquest, with Herodotus II and Diodorus I. (The Fragments of Manetho should also be studied.)

HISTORY OF ROME.

- (1) The Constitutional History of Rome down to the beginning of the Second Punic War.
- (2) The Geography and Races of Ancient Italy. (Candidates who offer this subject will be expected to show an acquaintance with the remains of the early Italian Languages.)
- (3) The Commentaries of Gaius.
- (4) The Age of the Antonines.
- (5) The History of the Roman Empire from Diocletian to Julian.
- (6) Roman Architecture and the Topography of Rome.

LOGIC, AND MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

- (1) Aristotle, *De Animâ*.
- (2) The Philosophy of the Eleatics, Heracliteans, and Megarians, with the Theætetus and Sophist of Plato.
- (3) The Philosophy of the Stoics and Epicureans, with the Discourses of Epictetus and the tenth Book of Diogenes Laertius.
- (4) The Philosophy of Hume and Berkeley, with Berkeley's Principles of Human Knowledge, Alciphron, and Theory of Vision, and with Hume's Enquiry concerning Human Understanding.
- (5) Political Economy, with one or more treatises to be selected by the Candidate.

Candidates are recommended not to offer more than one Special Subject. It is not necessary for the attainment of the highest Honours that any special subject should be offered.

Candidates intending to offer any subject not included in the preceding list must give notice of their intention six months before the Examination, and obtain the approval of the Board of Studies.

Any such notice or any other enquiry respecting the above-mentioned books or subjects is to be addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Studies (at present the Master of Balliol College).

The above-mentioned Special Subjects may be varied from time to time by the Board of Studies, but any Candidate who does not appear for examination in the first Term in which he is of sufficient standing to do so, or whose name has not been placed in the list of Honours, is permitted to offer at any future Examination the same Special Subjects which he then offered or might have offered.

The Examiners have given notice that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Studies, there will be, till

further notice, only three papers of general questions, which will be entitled (1) Logic; (2) Moral and Political Philosophy; (3) Ancient History.

The questions on the books offered in Roman History will in future be combined into one paper, as has been already done with those on the books offered in Greek History.

The other papers will be arranged as before, i. e. there will be (1) papers upon the books offered by each candidate, (2) a paper of unprepared translations, (3) Translation into Greek Prose, (4) Translation into Latin Prose.

4. Honour School of Mathematics.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

The following is the Syllabus of the subjects in which Candidates are examined:—

Pure Mathematics.

1. Algebra.
2. Trigonometry, plane and spherical.
3. Geometry of two and three dimensions.
4. Differential Calculus.
5. Integral Calculus.
6. Calculus of Variations.
7. Calculus of Finite Differences.
8. Theory of Chances.

Mixed Mathematics.

1. Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies.
2. Optics, Geometrical and Physical.
3. Newton's Principia, Sections I, II, III, and parts of IX and XI.
4. Astronomy, including the more elementary parts of the Lunar and Planetary Theories.

The above subjects are distributed over twelve papers as follows:—1 and 2, Elementary Pure Mathematics; 3, Elementary Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies; 4-7, Pure Mathematics; 8-10, Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies; 11, Optics, Geometrical and Physical; 12, Newton's Principia, and Astronomy.

5. Honour School of Natural Science.

1. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The subjects of examination in the Honour School of Natural Science are Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.

2. The Examination is divided into two parts: the one termed the Preliminary Honour Examination; the other termed the Final Honour Examination.

3. The Preliminary Honour Examination is compulsory upon all Candidates in the School, and is restricted to the more elementary parts of (1) Mechanics and Physics, (2) Chemistry, together with a practical examination of a simple character in the latter subject at least.

4. A Candidate is allowed to present himself for the Preliminary Honour Examination, either on the occasion of his Final Honour Examination, or at any previous Examination in the Natural Science School subsequent to the time at which he passes his First Public Examination; and he is allowed to present himself for the Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics at a different Examination from that in which he presents himself for the Preliminary Examination in Chemistry.

5. In the Final Honour Examination, a Candidate may offer himself for examination in one or more of the three general subjects of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology. The Final Honour Examination in each subject is partly practical.

6. The place assigned to a Candidate in the list of Classes depends upon the joint result, in the judgment of the Examiners, of his examination in all the subjects in which he offers himself for examination on the occasion of his Final Honour Examination, whether they be included in the Preliminary or Final divisions of the Examination.

7. The Final Honour Examination begins not later than seven days after the termination of the Preliminary Honour Examination; and, during the interval between the two parts of the Examination, a list of those who have passed the Preliminary Examination is issued by the Examiners, the subject or subjects in which each Candidate has passed being stated.

8. In the Final Honour Examination, a Candidate may, in addition to his general subject or subjects, offer himself for examination in special subjects included under any of the three general subjects of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology. These special subjects must be selected by the Candidate from a list issued by the Board of Studies.

2. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

Preliminary Honour Examination.

1. MECHANICS AND PHYSICS.

Mechanics, to the extent represented by Newth's 'First Book of Natural Philosophy,' and the first four books of 'Ganot's Physics.'

Acoustics, Heat, Light, Magnetism, and Electricity, as represented by 'Ganot's Physics.'

2. CHEMISTRY.

The general principles of Chemistry, and the properties of the better known elements and compounds (excepting such as are included under Organic Chemistry), as treated of in any one of the following manuals:—Williamson's Chemistry for Students; Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry; Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry; Fownes' Manual of Chemistry; or more fully in Miller's Elements of Chemistry, Vol. ii.

The practical examination will comprise the analysis of single substances, and such elementary exercises in chemical manipulation as are included in Harcourt and Madan's Exercises in Practical Chemistry Part I.

Final Honour Examination.

The Final Honour Examination comprises three General Subjects, viz.—

- I. Physics,
- II. Chemistry,
- III. Biology;

and the following Special Subjects, which may be taken in as supplementary to one or more of the General Subjects:—

- A. Crystallography and Mineralogy,—the former as included under the General Subjects of Physics and Chemistry, the latter as included under Chemistry.
- B. Geology and Palæontology,—the former as included under the three General Subjects, the latter as included under Biology.
- C. Zoology, } as subjects included under Biology.
- D. Botany, }

The several sections which follow deal with the manner in which each separate subject, whether general or special, is to be studied by a Candidate for Honours.

The appended lists of books are intended to serve as guides, suggestive of the best courses of study, and offering some choice of text-books. Alternative treatises are in several cases included in the lists in the same paragraph.

In many instances portions only of the works recommended will need to be studied as treating in a special manner of the subjects for which the book may be recommended.

The Board desire it to be understood that a knowledge of the subjects, based on practical work, as well as knowledge gathered from books, will always be required at the Examinations in this School.

I. General Subjects.

I. PHYSICS.

A Candidate who offers himself in the Final Honour Examination for examination in Physics as his general subject shall be required to show an accurate general knowledge of Physics, and he shall be allowed to present himself in addition for a more detailed examination in one or more of the following branches of Physics:—

Acoustics;
Heat;
Light;
Electricity and Magnetism.

It is necessary that a student of Physics should have at least an elementary knowledge of Geometry, Algebra, and Mechanics.

Jamin's *Cours de Physique*, last edition, in 3 vols., may be mentioned as a good text-book on general Physics.

Students are however advised to consult their Tutors or the Professor of Experimental Philosophy with respect to the books to be read, inasmuch as the most desirable course of study must depend on the Mathematical knowledge of each individual.

II. CHEMISTRY.

Candidates in the Final Honour Examination who offer themselves for examination in Chemistry will be expected to show an acquaintance with the following subjects:—

I. Chemical Physics;
II. Inorganic Chemistry;
III. Organic Chemistry;
IV. General and Theoretical Chemistry.

There will also be a Practical Examination which will comprise—

V. The Qualitative and Quantitative analysis of inorganic substances and the ultimate analysis of organic substances.

VI. The preparation of chemical specimens.

The use of books will be allowed to Candidates in the Examination in Quantitative analysis.

III. BIOLOGY.

1. Candidates who offer themselves in the Final Honour Examination for examination in Biology will be expected to show an acquaintance, firstly, with General and Comparative Anatomy and Histology (under which terms vegetable structures are included); secondly, with Human and Comparative Physiology, inclusive of Physiological Chemistry; and thirdly, with the General Philosophy of the subject.

2. In these subjects the Candidates will be examined both by paper work and practically; and will be required to give evidence of being competent not merely to verify and describe specimens already prepared for naked-eye or microscopic demonstration as the case may be, but also to prepare such or similar specimens themselves. Such an amount of Botany will be required of Candidates who make Animal Biology their principal subject as is contained in Huxley and Martin's *Course of Practical Instruction in Elementary Biology*, 1875, with the illustrative practical work contained therein.

3. All Biological Candidates will be required, before entering upon any other part of the Examination, to answer questions in two papers, one in Elementary Physiology and one in Elementary Morphology. The papers subsequent to the first two will each comprise questions in Physiology and Morphology; but a Candidate will be allowed to answer either the Physiological or the Anatomical Questions alone, or both; and in like manner it will be open to any candidate to offer himself for examination in both divisions of the practical work or in one only.

The practical work in Experimental Physiology, as distinct from its Histological and Chemical Departments, may comprise—

(1) Such experiments and observations as can be performed upon the living human subject, and by consequence upon other living beings, in the condition of health.

(2) Such experiments and observations as can be performed upon animals recently killed. Amongst these may be specified: the methods for demonstrating the fundamental properties of nerves and muscles when removed from the body; the fundamental properties of spinal centres as demonstrable upon decapitated animals; the physiology of living cells, such as blood corpuscles and ciliated cells; the action of the excised heart.

(3) Demonstration of the construction and application of apparatus used in physiological research.

(4) Such dissections of animals after death as may be necessary for the due demonstration of the various structures concerned in any special branch of physiological experimentation.

4. Candidates may, in addition to the amount of work indicated in the preceding paragraphs, bring up any of the 'Special Subjects' contained in the list appended below. A Candidate who offers himself for examination in a Special Subject will be expected to show, firstly, a detailed practical acquaintance with specimens illustrating that subject, for which purpose the Catalogues in the University Museum can be made available; and secondly, exact knowledge of some one or more

monographs treating of it. Excellence, however, in a Special Subject will not compensate for failure in any essential part of the general examination.

Every Candidate must state, at the time of entering his name for examination, what Special Subject, if any, he takes in.

A student who offers himself for examination in a Special Subject is referred to the following provisional List:—

- a. *Comparative Osteology.*
- b. *The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of Digestion.*
- c. *The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of Circulation and Respiration.*
- d. *The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System.*
- e. *The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Systems.*
- f. *Ethnology.*

5. The following works are provisionally recommended by the Board of Studies for use in the study of the above-mentioned Departments of Biology.

(a) *List of Books recommended for use in the preparation for the General Examination in Biology.*

General Anatomy and Histology—Sharpey in Quain's *Anatomy*, 7th ed. Lond., 1867. The *Micrographic Dictionary*, by Griffiths and Henfrey, now in course of republication. The *Historical Catalogue of the College of Surgeons*, by Professor Quekett. Kölliker's *Handbuch der Gewebelehre*, ed. 1867. Leipzig. Stricker's *Handbook of Human and Comparative Histology*, now in course of translation for the New Sydenham Society.

Comparative Anatomy—Huxley's *Introduction to the Classification of Animals*. Lond., 1869. Huxley's *Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals*. Lond., 1871. Gegenbaur's *Grundzüge der Vergl. Anatomie*. Leipzig, 1869. Milne-Edwards' *Leçons sur la Physiologie*, 1857-1870. Paris. Owen's *Anatomy of Vertebrates*, 3 vols. 8vo. 1866-1868. London. The *Osteological and Physiological Catalogues of the College of Surgeons*, by Professor Owen. The *Anatomical and Physiological Catalogues of the Oxford Museum*. Flower's *Osteology of Mammalia*. Lond., 1871. Cuvier's *Ossemens Fossiles*, 2^{me} éd. 1821-1824. Paris. Rolleston's *Forms of Animal Life*. Oxford, 1870. Bronn's *Klassen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs*, 1860-1871. Leipzig and Heidelberg.

Human Physiology—Carpenter's *Human Physiology*, 7th ed. Lond., 1869. Funke's *Lehrbuch der Physiologie*, now in course of republication. Leipzig. Hermann's *Handbuch der Biologie*, 1870. Berlin. Dalton's *Human Physiology*. Philad., 1859. Draper's *Human Physiology*. Lond., 1856. Ranke's *Grundzüge der Physiologie*, 1868. Leipzig. Wundt's *Lehrbuch der Physiologie*, 1865. Erlangen. Ludwig's *Lehrbuch der Physiologie*,

1858-1861. Leipzig und Heidelberg. Budge's Lehrbuch der speciellen Physiologie des Menschen, 1862. Leipzig.

Comparative Physiology—Carpenter's *Comparative Physiology*, 4th ed. Lond., 1854. Marshall's *Outlines of Physiology*. 2 vols., Lond., 1867. Milne-Edwards' *Leçons sur la Physiologie*. 9 vols., Paris, 1857-1870. Bergmann und Leuckart, *Anatomisch-physiologische Uebersicht des Thierreichs*, 1855. Stuttgart.

General Philosophy of Biology—

- a. Darwin's *Origin of Species*, 5th ed. Lond., 1869. Van der Hoeven's *Philosophia Zoologica*, 1864. Leyden. Lyell's *Principles of Geology*, ed. 1870, chap. xxxiv-xxxvii. Mivart's *Genesis of Species*. Lond., 1871. Spencer's *Principles of Biology*, 1864-1867; *Principles of Psychology*, ed. 1868-1871.

For a Historical Survey of the Progress of Biology.

- b. Agassiz's *Essay on Classification*. Lond., 1859, chap. iii. Whewell's *History of the Inductive Sciences*, 3rd ed. 3 vols., Lond., 1857.

For Zoology.

- c. Van der Hoeven's *Handbook of Zoology*. Lond., 1857. Nicholson's *Manual of Zoology*, 2nd ed. Edinb., 1871.

For Geographical Distribution.

Van der Hoeven's *Philosophia Zoologica*, lib. iv. Lugd. Bat., 1864. Lyell's *Principles of Geology*, chap. xxxviii-xli, 11th ed. Lond., 1872.

For Ethnology and Anthropology.

- d. Waitz's *Anthropology*. Brace's *Races of the Old World*, 2nd ed. Lond., 1869.

(b) *List of Books recommended in connexion with 'Special Subjects.'*

Comparative Osteology—Cuvier's *Ossements Fossiles*, any one of the five volumes. Flower's *Osteology of Mammalia*. Professor Huxley's *Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals*.

The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of Digestion—The *Physiological Catalogue of the Royal College of Surgeons*, Vol. I. Milne-Edwards' *Leçons*, Vol. VI. Articles 'Stomach and Intestine' and 'Pancreas' in Todd's 'Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.' Schiff's *Leçons sur la Physiologie de la Digestion*, 2 vols. Berlin, 1868.

The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of Circulation and Respiration—Milne-Edwards' *Leçons sur la Physiologie*, Vol. III. Marey's *Physiologie Médicale de la Circulation du Sang*. Paris, 1863. Bert's *Leçons sur la Physiologie Comparée de la Respiration*. Paris, 1870.

The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System—Leuret et Gratiolet's *Anatomie Comparée du Système Nerveux*

Tom. II, par M. Pierre Gratiolet. Paris, 1857. Vulpian's *Leçons sur le Système Nerveux*. Paris, 1866. Brown-Séquard's *Lectures*. Philad., 1865.

The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Systems—Physiological Catalogue of the Royal College of Surgeons, Vols. IV and V. Kölliker's *Entwicklungsgeschichte*. Leipzig, 1861. Milne-Edwards' *Leçons*, Vol. IX.

Ethnology—Brace's *Races of the Old World*, 2nd ed. Lond., 1869.

6. Candidates who offer themselves for examination in Geology, Zoology, or Botany, will be required to exhibit practical acquaintance with those subjects to at least the same extent as Candidates who offer themselves for examination in any one of the Special Subjects above mentioned are required to do with reference to those subjects. But they will not be required to go through the same amount of practical work in the Departments of Biology not specially connected with Geology, Zoology, or Botany, as Candidates who do not bring up any one of these three subjects.

II. List of Special Subjects.

A. MINERALOGY AND CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

Candidates for Honours in the Natural Science School who desire to take in Mineralogy as a Supplementary Science should exhibit a practical (a) as well as theoretical knowledge of Crystallography, and of Crystallographic Physics.

- (b) The Candidate should also be acquainted with the Crystallographic characters of such substances as serve to illustrate the principles and applications of Crystallography.

Mineralogy may be further pursued by the Student :

- (c) Firstly, as a discriminative and classificatory Science, involving an acquaintance with the logical principles of classification.

Secondly, in respect to its subject-matter, namely, by the actual study of the more important minerals and other crystallised substances ; more

- (d) especially of such as illustrate the principles of Classification as well as of Crystallography, and of such as are important either from their contributing to form the rock masses of the globe, or from a mining point of view, or as being of value for their employment in the useful arts.

- (e) Thirdly, in respect of the practical methods of discriminating minerals, not merely by investigating their Crystallographic forms with the aid of the goniometer, but by determining their physical characteristics, specific gravity, degree of hardness, colour, optical and pyroelectric properties, &c. ; and also by examination with the blowpipe and other simple chemical tests.

- (f) And finally, the mineralogical student should be acquainted with the hypotheses regarding the causes that have operated in effecting the deposition, the transformations, or the successions of minerals in veins and rocks.

Treatises recommended.

- (a) Miller (W. H.), *A Tract on Crystallography*. Cambridge, 1863.
Lang (V. von), *Lehrbuch der Krystallographie*. Vienna, 1866.
Karsten (H.), *Lehrbuch der Krystallographie*. Leipzig, 1861.
Schrauf (A.), *Lehrbuch der physikalischen Mineralogie*. Vienna, 1866.
Grailich (J.), *Miller's Lehrbuch der Krystallographie*, a German translation of Professor Miller's original work, containing chapters on Crystallographic Physics. Vienna, 1856.
Grailich (J.), *Krystallographisch - optische Untersuchungen*. Vienna und Olmütz, 1858.
- (b) Rammelsberg (C. F.), *Krystallographie Chemie*. Berlin, 1855, and Suppl. 1857.
- (c) Mill (John Stuart), *A System of Logic*, the chapters on Classification. 7th ed. London, 1868. Whewell (W.), *History of the Inductive Sciences*, chapters on Mineralogy. 3rd ed. London, 1857. Rose (G.), *Das krystallo - chemische Mineralsystem*. Leipzig, 1852. Rammelsberg (C. F.), *Berzelius' neues chemisches Mineralsystem*. Nürnberg, 1847.
- (d) Brooke and Miller's *Mineralogy*. London, 1852. Rammelsberg (C. F.), *Handbuch der Mineralchemie*. Leipzig, 1860. Quenstedt (F. A.), *Handbuch der Mineralogie*. 2nd ed. Tübingen, 1863. Dufrenoy (A.), *Traité de Minéralogie*. 2^{me} éd. Paris, 1856-60. Descloizeaux (A.), *Manuel de Minéralogie*. Paris, 1862. Dana (J. D.), *System of Mineralogy*. 5th ed. London, 1868. Kenngott (A.), *Die Minerale der Schweiz*. Leipzig, 1866.
- (e) Cotta (B. von), *Rocks classified and described*, translated by H. Lawrence. London, 1866. Zirkel (F.), *Lehrbuch der Petrographie*. Bonn, 1866. Senft (F.), *Lehrbuch der Mineralien und Felsartenkunde*. Jena, 1869.
- (f) First volume of Dana's *System of Mineralogy*. 4th ed. London, 1855. Blanford and Scheerer on the Blowpipe. London, 1856. Rammelsberg (C. F.), *Lehrbuch der Krystallkunde*. Leipzig, 1852. Naumann (C. F.), *Elemente der Mineralogie*. 8th ed. Leipzig, 1871.
- (g) Bischoff (Gustav), *Lehrbuch der chemischen und physikalischen Geologie*. 2nd ed. Bonn, 1863, &c. Ibid., English translation by the Cavendish Society. Blum (R.), *Die Pseudomorphosen des Mineralreichs*. Stuttgart, 1843, &c. &c. Cotta (B. von). *Gangstudien*. Freiberg, 1847, &c. &c.

B. GEOLOGY.

Candidates who propose to offer themselves for examination in Geology would do well to keep in mind, that the aim of this branch of Science is nothing less than to discover and demonstrate the ancient history of the Earth. For this purpose it is required not only to obtain correct knowledge of the composition, structure, and arrangement of Rocks, and the nature and distribution of Organic Remains, but further to apply to the phænomena which have been observed just reasonings

founded on analogies in existing nature, and principles established by Physics, Chemistry, and Biology. Only in proportion as this can be truly accomplished can the foundations of Geological Theory be securely laid.

The portions of Geological study which are now suggested to Candidates in illustration of what has been said, relate to the internal structure and movement of rock masses; their chemical composition and mineral aggregation; the organic remains which they enclose; and the inferences from observed phenomena as to the causes which operated to produce them.

Composition, Structure, and Arrangement of Rocks.

(a) Rocks generally: the grounds of their division into and classification as Rocks of Igneous or Aqueous origin; Rocks of stratified or unstratified arrangement; and as Rocks of Palæozoic, or Cainozoic age.

(b) Stratified Rocks: their chemical and mineral constitution, source of materials, conditions of deposition in the sea, in lakes, or on the course of rivers.

(c) Unstratified Rocks: considered as to their classification, composition, and structure, the conditions of their occurrence, and geological age.

(d) Metamorphic Rocks: Rocks regarded as altered from their first condition by heat and chemical reactions below the surface of the earth.

(e) Divisional Structures in Rocks, known as 'joints,' 'cleavage,' and 'foliation': how produced, and in what geological periods.

(f) Mineral Veins: metallic and mineral contents; occurrence in relation to the nature, position, and antiquity of Rocks, movements of disturbance in the crust of the earth, and geological time.

Movements in the Crust of the Globe. Heat of the Interior.

(g) Earthquakes and ancient subterranean movements: characteristic phenomena and probable causes.

(h) Volcanos; their characteristic physical and chemical phenomena, geographical distribution, and geological age.

Physical Geography. Climate.

(i) The leading features of Physical Geography:—by what natural processes, with what measures of force, and during what periods of time, the characteristic phenomena have been occasioned.

(k) The Temperature of the Earth, at attainable depths, in relation to ancient and modern climate.

Palæontology.

(l) The Flora and Fauna of the Land in a limited geological period, as for example the period of the Stonesfield Oolite.

(m) The Fauna of the Sea in a limited geological period, as for example the Cambro-Silurian period.

(n) Or the Lower Cretaceous period.

(o) The Carboniferous Flora of Britain; origin of the coal, and of the accompanying strata; dislocations; dykes; quantity of coal; depth of working; rate of consumption; probable duration.

(p) Monographs of Groups of Organic Remains, specially such as belong to families of plants and animals which are characteristic of geological periods, or have become comparatively rare in existing nature; for example—

The Zamiacæ, Lepidodendra, Sigillariæ, among Plants; The Crinoidea, Trilobitida, Brachiopoda, Cephalopoda, among Invertebrate Animals; Megalosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Teleosaurus, Rhamphorhynchus, among reptiles; Ungulata and Marsupialia, among Mammalia.

The Books and Memoirs named in the following list are suggested as sufficient to guide the student toward a right general view of the several subjects enumerated. For more complete references, and information as to researches still in progress, the student is advised to consult the Professor.

- (a) *Rocks generally*.—Bischof, Chemical and Physical Geology. 2 vols. Lond., 1854-5. Cotta, Gesteinslehre, 1862—translated by Lawrence. Vogelsang, Mikroskopische Gesteinsstudien, 1867.
- (b) *Stratified Rocks*.—De la Beche, Geological Observer, 2nd ed. Lond., 1853. Jukes' and other Manuals of Geology. Lyell, Principles of Geology, 11th ed. 2 vols., 1872.
- (c) *Unstratified Rocks*.—Jukes' Manual of Geology, 3rd ed. Edinb., 1872. Naumann, Lehrbuch der Geognosie, 1850; Leonhardt und Bronn, N. Jahrb. 1847. Senft, Classification and Description of Rocks, 1857—abstract in Geol. Soc. Journ. xiv. 1.
- (d) *Metamorphic Rocks*.—Bischof, Chemical and Physical Geology. 2 vols. Lond., 1854-5. Cotta, Geologie der Gegenwart. Leipzig, 1866. Daubrée, Expériences Synthétiques sur le Métamorphisme. Paris, 1860. Delesse, Études sur le Métamorphisme. Paris, 1858. Sterry Hunt, Reports of Canadian Geological Survey, &c. Von Buch, Ann. des Sci. Nat. t. xvii.
- (e) *Divisional Structures*.—A Report to the British Association, by Professor Phillips, 1856, On Cleavage and Foliation in Rocks; containing references to special researches of Sedgwick, Sharpe, and Sorby. See also Memoirs by Haughton, Hopkins (1847), and Tyndall.
- (f) *Mineral Veins*.—Cotta, Gangstudien, 1847. Fournet, Études sur les Dépôts Métallifères, 1835. Henwood, On Metalliferous Deposits. Penzance, 1871. Taylor, On Mineral Veins—a Report to the British Association, 1833. Werner, On Veins. Lond., 1791.
- (g) *Earthquakes*.—Hopkins, On Theories of Elevation—in Trans. Cambr. Phil. Soc., 1837; and in a Report to the British Association, 1847. Mallet, Catalogue of Earthquakes—in Reports to the British Association begun in 1847—Neapolitan Earthquake, 1862.

- (b) *Volcanos*.—Abich, *Vulkanische Bildung*, 1841. Daubeny, *On Volcanos*, 2nd ed. Lond., 1848. Dufrenoy et De Beaumont, *Sur les Cratères de Soulèvement*—Ann. des Mines, 1833. Fouqué, *Rapports sur les Phénomènes chimiques des Volcans*, 1866. Phillips, *On Vesuvius*. Oxford, 1869. Scrope, *Geology of Central France*. Lond., 1848. Von Buch, *Die Canarischen Inseln*. Berlin, 1825.
- (i) *Physical Geography*.—Agassiz, Forbes, Tyndall, Moseley, on *Glaciers*. Ansted, Herschel, Somerville, on *Physical Geography*. Beaumont, E. de, *Phil. Mag. et Ann.* 1831. Darwin, *Geological Observations*, 2nd ed. London, 1851. Hopkins, *Address to Geol. Soc.* 1853. Lyell, *Principles of Geology*, 11th ed. 2 vols. Lond., 1872. Playfair, *Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory*. Edinb., 1802. Ramsay, *Memoirs of Geol. Survey*, 1866. Studer et Désor, *Sur les Alpes*—Bibl. Univ. de Genève, 1842.
- (k) *Temperature of the Earth*.—Cordier, *Essai sur la Température de l'Intérieur de la Terre*—Ann. du Mus. 1827. Fox, *On the Temperature of Mines*—Geol. Soc. of Cornwall, vols. ii. and iii. Henwood, *On Subterranean Temperature*, 1871. Phillips, 1836, Everett, 1871, 1872—in *Reports of the British Association*. Quetelet, *On Diurnal and Annual Variations of Earth-Temperature*—Mem. Acad. of Brussels, 1837. Thomson and Tait, *Treatise on Nat. Phil.*, vol. i. p. 711. Oxford, 1867.
- (l) *Stonesfield Oolite, Flora and Fauna*.—Morris and Lycett, *On Great Oolite Fossils* (Mem. of Pal. Soc.). Oppel, *Ueber einige Cephalopoden der Juraformation Württembergs*. Würtemb., 1856. Phillips, in *Geology of Oxford and the Valley of the Thames*. Oxford, 1871. Quenstedt, *Der Jura*. Tübing., 1858.
- (m) *Cambro-Silurian Fauna*.—Barrande, *Syst. Silurien du centre de la Bohême*. Prague, 1852-70. Bigsby, *Thesaurus Siluricus*. Lond., 1868. Hall, *Geology of New York*. Albany, 1852. Murchison, *Siluria*, 4th edit. Lond., 1867. Sedgwick, *Palæozoic Fossils in Cambridge Museum*. Cambr., 1855.
- (n) *Lower Cretaceous Period*.—Austen, Morris, and Sharpe, in *Journal of Geol. Soc.* Davidson, *On Brachiopoda*—Mem. of Pal. Soc. D'Orbigny, *Paléontologie Française*. Paris, 1840-67. Fitton, *On Beds below the Chalk*—Trans. Geol. Soc., 1836. Wright, *On Echinodermata*—Mem. of Pal. Soc.
- (o) *Carboniferous Flora*.—Binney, in *Pal. Soc. Memoirs*. Brongniart, *Végétaux Fossiles*. Paris, 1828. Carruthers, *Communications to the Geol. Society*. Göppert, *Systema Filicum Fossilium*, 1838. Hooker, in *Memoirs of Geol. Survey*. Hull, *On the Coal-fields of Great Britain*. Lond., 1861. Lindley and Hutton, *Fossil Flora*, Lond., 1829-37. Sternberg, *Flora der Vorwelt*. Leipzig, 1820.
- (p) *Monographs of Organic Remains*.—Books and Memoirs on these and other groups of Fossils are too numerous to specify. Candidates may be advised to apply to the Professor of Geology for references adapted to the several cases.

C. ZOOLOGY.

Candidates offering Zoology will be required to show a thorough acquaintance with the following subjects:—

1. The general principles of classification, applied to the animal kingdom, together with a comparison of the more important systems hitherto proposed for this purpose.

2. The structure and habits of animals, with especial reference to their external organs.

3. The types of extinct animals, in order to show their position and relationship with existing groups.

And for more special subjects—

a. The classification, geographical distribution, affinities, economy, transformations, and development of the animals comprised in some one or more of the families, genera, or individual species of animals; with practical illustrations, by dissection and delineation, of their structure.

b. The minute details of structure of special individual organs may also be practically shown and illustrated by dissection; e.g.—

The organs of flight throughout the Insecta.

The mouth organs in the Crustacea.

The embryonic and metamorphic changes occurring in one or more of the species of any family, especially amongst the Invertebrata.

c. The student may also offer himself for examination upon the Fauna of any district in the British islands; e.g.

The animals of the Isis and Cherwell.

The indigenous invertebrated Fauna of the neighbourhood of Oxford.

The literature of Zoology is so extensive, and the number of special monographs on nearly every branch of the subject is so great, that it will in all cases be advisable for the student to apply to his Tutor or to the Professor of Zoology for references to the best works and memoirs necessary for working out the particular subject which he may desire to study. The following list is appended for the assistance of Zoological Students.

1. *General Modes of Study*—Linnæus, *Philosophia Botanica*. Vindob., 1770. Fabricius, *Philosophia Entomologica*. Hamb., 1778, (the chapters on the general subjects of Classification, Nomenclature, and Terminology applicable to the Animal Kingdom). Also the chapters on the same subjects in the works of Illiger, *Versuch systematischen Terminologie*. Helmstadt, 1800; Van der Hoeven, *Philosophia Zoologica*. Lugd. Batav., 1864; Kirby and Spence, *Introduction to Entomology*, vol. IV; and Burmeister, *Handbuch der Entomologie*, translated by Shuckard. Agassiz, *Methods of Study in Natural History*, Boston, 1860; and *Essay on Classification*, London, 1859.

2. *General Zoology*—Linnæus, *Systema Naturæ*, 13th ed. Vindob., 1767. Cuvier, *Le Règne Animal*, especially the Crochard edition, 20 vols., with Plates of all the genera. Van der Hoeven, *Handbook of Zoology*, translated by Clark, 2 vols. 1856; or Nicholson, *A Manual of Zoology*. 8vo. London, 1870. The series of French works known as 'Nouvelles Suites à Buffon.' Van Voorst's *Series of British Zoology*, by Bell, Yarrell, Forbes, Johnston, and others. Kirby, *Bridgewater Treatise*. 2 vols. London, 1835. Burmeister, *Zoologischer Hand-Atlas*. Fol. Berlin, 1835. Victor Carus, *Icones Zootomicæ*. Fol. Leipzig, 1857.
3. *Fossil Zoology*—Gervais, *Zoologie et Paléontologie générales*. 4to. Paris, 1869. Gervais, *Zoologie et Paléontologie française*. 4to. Paris, 1859. Pictet, *Traité de Paléontologie, et Atlas*. 2^{me} édition, 4 vols. Paris, 1853-1857. Owen, various memoirs on Fossil Animals, Birds, and Reptiles, in *Transactions of Royal and Zoological Societies*. Agassiz, *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*. 8vo. and fol. Neuchâtel, 1833-. Salter, in *Mem. Geol. Survey*. Decad. 2, 7, and 11, 1849-64. Barrande, *Syst. Silurien de Bohême*. Vol. I. Prague, 1852. Burmeister, *On Trilobites* (Ray Society).
- a. *Vertebrata*—Schreiber und Wagner, *Die Säugethiere, in Abbildungen nach der Natur*. 4to. Erlang., 1774-1846. Waterhouse, *Nat. Hist. of Marsupialia and Rodentia*. 2 vols. London, 1846-48. Dahlbom, *Studia Zoologica familias regni animalis naturales tractantia*. Lund., 1856. Owen, *Anatomy of Vertebrates*, Preface, and chapters 1, 2, 13, 14, 25, 26, and 40. *British Museum Catalogues of various families of Mammalia*, also of Snakes and Lizards. A. Murray, *The Geographical Distribution of Animals*. London, 1866. G. R. Gray, *The Genera of Birds*, 3 vols. 4to.; and *Catalogues of Birds*, published by the Trustees of the British Museum. Montagu, *Ornithological Dictionary*. London, 1866. Jerdon, *Birds of India*. 3 vols. Calcutta, 1862-64. Günther, *British Museum Catalogues of Fishes*, vols. i-viii, and of the *Batrachia Salientia*. Couch, *Fishes of the British Islands*. London, 1862-65. Müller, *On Ganoid Fishes*, in *Trans. Acad. Sci. Berlin*, 1844. English Trans. in *Taylor's Scientific Memoirs*, vol. iv. pp. 499-543.
- Invertebrata*—Savigny, *Mémoires sur les Animaux sans Vertébres*. 2 Parts. Paris, 1816. Strauss-Durckheim, *Considérations générales sur l'Anatomie comparée des Animaux Articulés*. 4to. Paris, 1823. Dana, *The Crustacea of the United States' Exploring Expedition*, with folio Atlas of Plates. Philadelphia, 1852. Baird, *British Entomostraca* (Ray Society). 8vo. London, 1850. Darwin, *Monograph on Cirripedia* (Ray Society), 2 vols., 8vo. 1851 and 1854; and on *Fossil Cirripedia*, 2 vols., 4to. 1851 and 1854 (Palæontogr. Soc.). Packard, *Guide to the Study of Insects*. 2nd edition. Salem, 1870 (including recent and fossil groups). Westwood, *Introduction to Mod. Classif. of Insects*. London, 1839-40. Kirby, *Monographia Apum Angliæ*. 2 vols. Ipswich,

1802. Blackwall, British Spiders (Ray Society). Fol. Lond., 1861. Woodward, Manual of Mollusca. Lond., 1866. Forbes and Hanley, History of British Mollusca. 4 vols. London, 1853. Lovell Reeve, Conchologia Systematica. 4to. London, 1841. Mrs. Gray, Figures of Molluscous Animals. 5 vols. 8vo. London, 1857. Semper, Reisen in Archipel der Philippinen—(1) Holothuriën, (2) Landmollusken, (3) Phyllobranchidæ, 1871, (4) Æolidien, 1870. Leipzig, 1868–71. Alder and Hancock, Monograph of Nudibranchiate Mollusca (Ray Society). Lond., 1845. Lacaze Duthiers, Histoire Naturelle du Corail. 8vo. Paris, 1864. Forbes, On Naked-eyed Medusæ. 4to. London, 1848. Cobbold, On Entozoa. London, 1864, and Suppl. 1869. Greene, Manuals of Coelenterata, Lond., 1861, and Protozoa, Lond., 1863.

b and c—Sir Charles Bell, Bridgewater Treatise on the Hand London, 1833. Strickland and Melville, The Dodo and its Kindred. London, 1848. Van der Hoeven, Recherches sur l'Hist. Nat. des Limules. Fol. Leyden, 1838. Owen, Memoir on Limulus—Trans. Linn. Soc. 1872. Lyonnet, Traité anatomique de la Chenille, &c., 4to. La Haye, 1762; also his posthumous memoirs published by De Haan, including the Pupa and Imago of Cossus. 4to. Paris, 1832. Chabrier, Sur le Vol des Insectes. 4to. Paris, 1823. Schiödte, On Structure of Mouth of Crustacea, in Kroyer's Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift, Ser. iii. vol. iv, translated in Annals of Nat. History, January 1868.

D. BOTANY.

Candidates offering Botany will be required to show a thorough acquaintance with the following subjects:—

1. Structural and Physiological Botany, together with dissections and descriptions of preparations, illustrating the minute structure and organs of plants.
2. The Principles of Systematic Botany, with a knowledge of the leading characters of the more important Natural Orders.
3. Of Geographical and Geological Botany, so much as is contained, for example, in Henfrey's 'Elementary Course' (2nd ed.), or in Balfour's 'Manual of Botany.'
4. The technical description of specimens of plants.

The following Books are provisionally recommended:—Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, 2nd ed., by Dr. Masters. London. Balfour, Manual of Botany, last ed. Edinburgh. Asa Gray, The Botanical Text-Book, last ed. New York. Bentley, Manual of Botany, 2nd ed. London, 1870. P. Duchartre, Éléments de Botanique. Paris, 1867. Emm. Le Maout et J. Decaisne, Traité Général de Botanique. Paris. In course of translation. Berkeley, Cryptogamic Botany. London, 1857. Julius Sachs, Handbook of Botany. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1875. Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, London, 1853. Lindley, Descriptive Botany. London.

6. Honour School of Jurisprudence.

1. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Examination in the School of Jurisprudence includes—

- (1) General Jurisprudence ;
- (2) The History of English Law ;
- (3) Such departments of Roman Law, and (if the Board of Studies shall think fit) such departments of English Law, as may be specified from time to time by the Board ;
- (4) International Law, or some department of it specified by the Board of Studies. This may be omitted by Candidates who do not aim at a place in the First or Second Class.

2. Subject to such regulations as the Board may make from time to time, select portions of Historical study, approved by the Board of Historical Studies, may be substituted by Candidates for portions of Legal study ; provided that no Candidate shall be allowed to offer in the School of Jurisprudence any select portion, whether of Legal or Historical study, which he has already offered in the School of Modern History.

2. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

The following subjects of Examination are specified by the Board, but Candidates are informed that with the exception of the Institutes of Gaius, the Institutes of Justinian, and the specified Acts of Parliament, none of the matter of the Examination is required to be studied textually. The other authorities mentioned in the Notice are intended to define, to some extent, the nature of the several topics of the Examination, and to indicate the sources from which information upon each can be most conveniently obtained.

1. GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Candidates will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence, in the theory of Legislation, and in the early history of Legal Institutions ; with special reference to Austin's Lectures, Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation, and his Theory of Legislation, by Dumont, and the works of Sir Henry Maine.

They may also refer to Hobbes's *Leviathan*, Books I and II, and to Savigny's *System des heutigen römischen Rechts*, vol. i.

2. HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

(a) History of Constitutional Law.

Candidates will be expected to have mastered the leading principles

of existing Constitutional Law, and in particular to show a knowledge of the following topics:—

The legislative power of Parliament, the modes in which it is exercised, and its extent as to Territory and Persons;

The Prerogatives of the Crown, the Privileges of the Houses of Parliament;

The constitutional position of—the Privy Council, the Ministers of the Crown, the Established Church, the Courts of Law, and the Armed Forces.

They must possess such an acquaintance with the history of the above as is necessary to explain their present character and working. They are recommended to refer to the Constitutional portions of Blackstone's or Stephen's Commentaries, Dr. Stubbs' Documents Illustrative of English History, and his Constitutional History (omitting those chapters which relate more especially to Political History), Hallam's Constitutional History, Sir T. E. May's Constitutional History, and Bagehot's English Constitution; and are required to read carefully the following Statutes:—

Constitutions of Clarendon. Magna Carta. Statute of Westminster II, 13 Ed. I, Stat. 1, c. 24. Petition of Right. Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Car. II, c. 2. Bill of Rights, 1 W. & M. Sess. 2. 2. Act of Settlement, 12 & 13 Will. III, c. 2.

(b) History of the Law of Real Property.

This subject is to be studied in Blackstone's Commentaries, Book II, or Stephen's Commentaries, Vol. I, Book II, Part I, and Mr. Digby's Introduction to the history of the Law of Real Property. The principal Statutes referred to in the latter book should be mastered, and reference may with advantage be made to Mr. Williams' Treatise on the Law of Real Property.

3. ROMAN LAW.

The Institutes of Gaius.

The Institutes of the Emperor Justinian.

Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the history of Roman Legislation and Roman Judicial Institutions.

4. ENGLISH LAW.

The Principles of the Law of Contracts.

5. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(a) The outlines of International Law as a system.

(b) The history of the law relating to seas, ships, and navigable rivers in time of peace.

Students are recommended to read Woolsey's Introduction and Heffter's *Europäisches Völkerrecht* (in German or French), referring also to Wheaton's Elements, or to the Law of Nations by Sir Travers Twiss. Upon subject (b) they may consult Ortolan, *Diplomatie de la Mer*, livre deuxième.

7. Honour School of Modern History.

1. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Examination in the School of Modern History includes—

(1) The continuous History of England.

(2) General History during some period, selected by the Candidate from periods named from time to time by the Board of Studies.

(3) Those who aim at a place in the First or Second Class are also required to offer a special portion of History or a special Historical subject, carefully studied with reference to original authorities, or a select portion of Law, approved by the Board of Legal Studies. (But no Candidate can offer any portion of either Legal or Historical study which he has already offered in the School of Jurisprudence).

2. Every Candidate is required to have a knowledge of Political Economy, of Constitutional Law, and of Political and Descriptive Geography.

3. A subject or period of Literature may also be added as an optional subject.

4. Candidates proposing to offer any special portion of History, or any special Historical subject, or any subject or period of Literature not included in the list suggested by the Board of Studies, must submit it to the approval of the Board, six months before the Examination.

2. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

1. Candidates who intend to present themselves for examination are, until further notice, desired to offer—

I. The History of England to the Accession of Queen Victoria.

II. One of the following periods of general History, to be studied in the best modern writers:—

1. A.D. 476—1272.

2. A.D. 1000—1519.

3. A.D. 1328—1648.

4. A.D. 1643—1815.

III. (In the case of those Candidates who aim at a place in the First or Second Class) a special portion of History or Historical subject, carefully studied with reference to original authorities.

A. The following subjects or portions of History are suggested by the Board for the option of Candidates:—

- (1) The Age of Charles the Great and his Dynasty.
- (2) The Reign of Henry II of England.
- (3) The Age of Lewis the Eleventh and Charles the Eighth.
- (4) The Great Rebellion (down to the Restoration).
- (5) The Establishment of the English Power in India (A.D. 1784—1806).
- (6) The French Revolution (down to the First Consulate).

B. Candidates proposing to offer any other Historical subject or portion of History must give notice six months before the Examination, and obtain the approval of the Board of Studies. Every application by a Candidate proposing to offer a special subject or period not included in the list suggested by the Board of Studies, must be accompanied by a statement of the books, documents, and other authorities which the Candidate proposes to use.

C. The following portions of Legal Study (to be studied as directed by the Board of Studies for the School of Jurisprudence) may be substituted by Candidates for the special portion of History or Historical subject required to be offered:—

- (1) The History of the Law of Real Property.
- (2) The Outlines of International Law as a system.

D. In the case of a Candidate offering a special subject or portion of History, other than the above suggested subjects or portions numbered 4 and 5, such special subject or portion must fall within the period of General History offered by him.

2. With respect to the above three heads of examination, the Board of Studies, for the assistance of students, and for the purpose of indicating the general extent and character of the course of study which the Examination in this School will require, publishes the following recommendations.

I. The History of England.

A. The Constitutional History may be read in—Stubbs' *Select Charters*, and *Constitutional History*. Hallam's *Middle Ages* (ch. viii. part 3, and notes to c. viii). Hallam's *Constitutional History*. May's *Constitutional History*.

B. The General History may be read in—

Lappenberg's *Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman Kings*, with Freeman's *Old-English History*. Lingard's *History of England*, from Henry II. Ranke's *English History*. For the

Hanoverian period no books are recommended, but Candidates are required to supplement their study of Hallam and May by an adequate knowledge of the continuous political history.

This head of examination must be taken to include the social and literary history, and the history of the growth of the English Colonies and Dependencies.

II. Periods of General History.

- (1) The period from A.D. 476 to A.D. 1272 may be read in—Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*. Milman's *Latin Christianity*. Hallam's *Middle Ages*. Michelet, *Histoire de France*. Finlay's *Byzantine Empire*. Guizot, *Histoire de la Civilisation en France*. Guizot, *Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe*. Sismondi, *Histoire de la chute et decadence de l'Empire romaine*.
- (2) The period from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1519 may be read in—Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*. Milman's *Latin Christianity*. Hallam's *Middle Ages*. Coxe's *House of Austria*. Michelet, *Histoire de France*. Roscoe's *Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*. Roscoe's *Life of Leo X*. Prescott's *History of Ferdinand and Isabella*.
- (3) The period from A.D. 1328 to A.D. 1648 may be read in—Milman's *Latin Christianity*. Hallam's *Middle Ages*. Robertson's *Charles the Fifth*. Creasy's *History of the Ottoman Turks*. Ranke's *History of the Popes*. Ranke's *History of Germany during the period of the Reformation*. Ranke's *History of the Civil Wars in France*. Heeren's *Political System*. Coxe's *House of Austria*. Elphinstone's *History of India*.
- (4) The period from A.D. 1643 to A.D. 1815 may be read in—Heeren's *Political System*. Coxe's *House of Austria*. Ranke's *History of the Popes*. Voltaire, *Siècle de Louis XIV*. Carlyle's *Friedrich II*. Lanfrey's *Histoire de Napoleon I*. Elphinstone's *History of India*.

III. Special subjects and periods.

- (1) The Age of Charles the Great and his Dynasty (A.D. 750-888) is to be studied in—Einhardi *Vita Karoli et Annales*. Nithardi *Historiæ*. Jaffé's *Monumenta Carolina*.
- (2) The Reign of Henry II of England is to be studied in—The *History of William of Newburgh*. The *Chronicle of Benedict of Peterborough*. The *Expugnatio Hiberniæ* of Giraldus Cambrensis. The *Letters of Becket and Foliot*.
- (3) The Age of Lewis the Eleventh and Charles the Eighth is to be studied in—*Mémoires de Philippe de Comynes*. Villeneuve, *Histoire des guerres d'Italie*. Machiavelli, *Il Principe*.
- (4) The Great Rebellion (down to the Restoration) is to be studied in—Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*. May's *History of*

the Long Parliament. Whitelocke's Memoirs. Ludlow's Memoirs. Cromwell's Letters and Speeches.

- (5) The Establishment of the English Power in India (1784-1806) is to be studied in—Wilson's Mill's History of British India, vols. v. and vi. Malcolm's Political History of India, vol. i. Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas, vol. iii. Wilks' History of Mysoor, vols. ii. and iii. Selections from the Cornwallis Despatches. Owen's Selections from the Wellesley Despatches.
- (6) The French Revolution (down to the First Consulate, A.D. 1799) is to be studied in—Schmidt, Tableaux de la Révolution Française. Bailly, Mémoires. Ferrières, Mémoires. Pontécoulant, Souvenirs historiques. Mirabeau, Mémoires. Napoleon's Correspondence.

3. Candidates on entering their names for the Examination in this School will be required to state (1) the Period of General History, (2) the Special portion of History or Special Historical subject which they offer, and, with respect to such special portion or subject only, the books and authorities which they have used for the study of it.

4. A subject or period of Literature may, at the option of Candidates, be offered in addition to the above-mentioned stated subjects of Examination. Under this head Candidates may offer any one of the following:—

- (1) The Elizabethan Period of Literature, the Historical Plays of Shakespeare to be studied minutely.
- (2) The Age of Lewis the Fourteenth, the Plays of Molière to be studied minutely.
- (3) The Age of Dante, the *Purgatorio* to be studied minutely.

Candidates desiring to offer any other period or subject of a like character must obtain the leave of the Board six months before the Examination.

5. All Candidates will be required to have a knowledge of Political Economy, of Constitutional Law, and of Political and Descriptive Geography.

The subject of Political Economy may be read in Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, or in Mill's Principles of Political Economy; and Candidates will be expected to trace the working of economic principles in the history they offer.

8. Honour School of Theology.

I. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The subjects of Examination in the Honour School of Theology are:—

- (1) The Holy Scriptures.

- (2) Dogmatic and Symbolic Theology.
- (3) Ecclesiastical History and the Fathers.
- (4) The Evidences of Religion.
- (5) Liturgies.
- (6) Sacred Criticism, and the Archæology of the Old and New Testaments.

Of these subjects, (1) The Holy Scriptures, within the limits assigned by the Board of Studies, is obligatory on all Candidates. Those who aim at a First Class are also required to offer subject (2) Dogmatic Theology, and at least two of the other subjects. Those who do not aim at a First Class are required to offer subject (2), or (3), or (4), or (5), or the Hebrew language.

2. The Books of the New Testament must be studied in the Greek text. The History of the Church and of the Liturgies must likewise be studied with reference to original authorities. Elementary knowledge of the Hebrew language has some weight, advanced knowledge has a great weight, in the distribution of Honours. Candidates are permitted to offer portions of the Septuagint Version, including the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament.

3. No Candidate can be examined in this School who has not exhibited to the Examiners a certificate of having passed in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, i. e. in the Books of the Old and New Testaments (the Gospels and the Acts of Apostles being studied in the original Greek), with (1) *either* the Thirty-nine Articles, *or* (2) a special Book of the Old or New Testament or a period of Ecclesiastical History (see p. 133).

2. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

The following is the list of books and subjects from which choice must be made by Candidates in the years 1882, 1883.

1882.

Candidates will be examined with special reference to books marked with an obelus (†), and such books as are also marked with an asterisk (*) may be regarded as permanent. All other books named in this list are suggested as sources of useful information, to be consulted by the student at his discretion.

I. *Biblia Sacra.*

- + The subject-matter of Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther.—* + The subject-matter of Isaiah.—† The Gospel according to St. Matthew.
* + The Gospel according to St. John.—* + The Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, or the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Optional Subjects. (Hebrew)—

Elementary: Book of Genesis.

Advanced: Psalms i-lxxii.—Isaiah i-xxxv.—Hosea.

Candidates who offer an elementary knowledge of the Hebrew language will be examined in Hebrew Grammar and the Book of Genesis. An elementary knowledge will not suffice, unless it be accurate. Those who offer an advanced knowledge of the language will be examined in Hebrew philology, Psalms i-lxxii, Isaiah i-xxxv, and Hosea.

(Septuagint)—

Genesis.—Psalms i-lxxii.—Isaiah i-xxxv.—Hosea.

II. *Theologia Dogmatica atque Symbolica.*

Alternative Subjects.

1. *Doctrine of the Holy Trinity*—* + S. Athanasius, *Orationes IV contra Arianos*.—* + Pearson on the Creed, Articles I, II, VIII.—* + Bishop Browne on the XXXIX Articles, Articles I, II, V.

The subject may be studied in S. Hippolytus *contra Hæresin Noeti*, in Routh's *Scriptorum Eccles. Opusc. vol. i.*—Bull's *Defensio Fidei Nicænæ*.—Waterland's *Eight Moyer Lecture Sermons*.—Waterland on the Importance of the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity.—Liddon's *Bampton Lectures*.

2. *Doctrine of the Incarnation*—† S. Athanasius *de Incarnatione Verbi Dei*.—* + S. Cyril Alex. *Epistolæ ad Nestorium II, III, et Ep. ad Joan. Antioch.*—* + S. Leo, *Epist. XXVIII ad Flavianum contra Eutychnis Hæresin*.—* + *Definitio Fidei Concil. Chalced.*—* + Hooker, *Book V, sections 51-55*.—* + Pearson on the Creed, Articles III-VII.—* + Bishop Browne on the XXXIX Articles, Art. II-IV.

The subject may be studied in S. Irenæus, *lib. III.*—*Concilium Antiochenum*, in Routh's *Reliquiæ Sacræ, Vol. III.*—S. Athanasius, *Epistola ad Epictetum*.—Joannis Episc. Antioch. ad S. Cyrillum Alex. *Epist.* in Routh's *Script. Eccles. Opusc. vol. ii.*—S. Cyril Alex. *Scholia de Incarnatione Unigeniti*.—S. Anselm, *Cur Deus Homo*.—Ullmann on the Sinlessness of Christ.—Dorner on the Person of Christ, *Division I, Vols. I, II (Clark's Library)*.—Wilberforce on the Incarnation, *ch. I-IX*.

3. *Doctrine of Grace*—† S. Augustine, *de Spiritu et Litera*.—† S. Augustine, *de Natura et Gratia*.—† S. Augustine, *de Gestis Pelagii*.—* + Canons of the Second Council of Orange, *A.D. 529*.—(These and the three other Treatises named below may be found

in Anti-Pelagian Treatises of S. Augustine, ed. Bright.) — *† Pearson on the Creed, Articles IX–XII. — *† Bishop Browne on the XXXIX Articles, Arts. IX–XVII.

The subject may be studied in S. Augustine, de Perfectione Justitiæ. — S. Augustine, de Gratia Christi et Peccato Originali. — S. Augustine, Contra duas Epistolas Pelagianorum. — Bishop Bull on the State of Man before the Fall. — Julius Müller on the Christian Doctrine of Sin (Clark's Library). — Mozley's Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination.

III. *Historia Ecclesiastica et Patristica.*

Alternative Subjects.

Period I. *The Antenicene Church* — *† Eusebius, Hist. Eccles. Book II–VII.

The subject may be studied in Patres Apostolici (ed. Funk). — Refutatio omnium Hæreseum, ascribed to Hippolytus, ed. Duncker et Schneidewin. — Tertullian, de Præscriptionibus Hæret. — Ruinart, Acta Sincera Martyrum. — S. Cyprian, De Lapsis. — Eusebius, Vita Constantini. — Fleury's Hist. Ecclésiastique, Books V, VI, VII. — Neander's History of Christian Religion and Church (parts of vols. i, ii). — Milman's History of Christianity (parts of vol. ii). — De Pressensé's Trois Premiers Siècles. — Hefele's History of Councils, Vol. I (Engl. Trans.). — Robertson's History of the Church, Book I. — Mansel's Lectures on Gnostic Heresies. — Donaldson's History of Christian Doctrine in first Three Centuries.

Period II. *The Church of the first four Councils* — *† Socrates, Hist. Ecclesiast. I–V. — *† Canons of First Four General Councils, ed. Clarendon Press.

The subject may be studied in Canones Apostolorum et Conciliorum, sæc. 4, 5, 6, 7 (ed. Bruns., Berlin, 1839). — Hefele's Councils (Engl. Tr. of vols. i, ii). — Socrates, Hist. Eccl. VI, VII. — Sozomen, Hist. Eccles. — Theodoret, Hist. Eccles. — Tillemont's Memoires, e.g. Vol. VIII (account of S. Athanasius). — Fleury's Hist. Eccl. Bks. XXII–XXVII (Oxford Engl. trans.). — Gibbon's Decline and Fall, ch. XVII–XXVII. — Newman's Arians of the Fourth Century. — Milman's Latin Christianity, Book II — De Broglie's L'Eglise et l'Empire du 4^{me} Siècle, Vols. II, III, IV. — Robertson's History of the Church, Books II, III. — Bright's History of the Church, from A.D. 313 to 451. — Guizot's Hist. Civilisation in France, Lect. V.

Period III. *The Church of the Middle Ages.*

A. sub-alternative, 'The Conversion of the Northern Races.' — *† Bede's Historia Ecclesiastica and Epistola ad Egbertum.

The subject may be studied in Haddan and Stubbs, Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents. — Lives of Missionaries in Pertz, Monumenta Germaniæ Historica, Vol. II, viz. S. Boniface, Liudger,

Lebuin. Sturm, Willehad, Anskar, Rimbert, Adalbert.—S. Bonifacii Epistolæ, in Migne's *Patrologia*.—Life of S. Columba, by Adamnan, ed. Reeves.—Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, c. LV (Russia).—Robertson's *Hist. Ch.*, Bks. III. c. 5; IV. c. 1, 3, 5, 6; V. c. 4, 7; VI. c. 11.—Milman's *Latin Christianity*, Bks. III. c. 2, 7; IV. c. 3, 4, 5; V. c. 8, 9.—Neander's *History of Christian Religion and Church* (Engl. Tr., ed. Bohn), Vol. V. pp. 371-475; VII. pp. 1-107.—Neander's *Memorials of Christian Life* (Engl. Tr., ed. Bohn), pp. 316-520.—Ulphilas, Neander's *Hist.* III. 177; IV. 529.—Todd's *Life of St. Patrick*.—Milman's *Conversion of Pomerania*.—Bright's *Chapters of Early English Church History*.

- B. sub-alternative, 'The Growth of the Papal Power from Charles the Great to Boniface VIII.'—† Einhardi *Vita Caroli Magni*.—† Nithardi *Historia*.—† Annales Lamberti *Herzfeldensis*.

The subject may be studied in *Decretales Pseudo-Isidorianæ*, ed. Hinschius.—Fleury's *Quatre Discours sur l'Hist. Eccl.*, in Vol. XVI of his *Eccl. Hist.*—Gregorii VII. *Epistolæ*.—Innocentii III. *Epistolæ*, apud Jaffé.—Eadmer, *Historia Novorum*.—Hallam's *Middle Ages*, Vol. II (chapter on Ecclesiastical Power).—Villemain's *Life of Gregory VII.*—Milman's *Latin Christianity*, Bks. V-XI.—Finlay's *History of Greece*, Vol. II. Bk. I. c. 1, 3; Bk. II. c. 3.—Hussey's *Rise of the Papal Power*.—Robertson's *Hist. Ch.*, Bks. IV-VII.—Reichel's *See of Rome in the Middle Ages*.—Dean Church's *Life of St. Anselm*.

- Period IV. *The Age of the Reformation*.—*† Ranke's *History of the Popes*, Vols. I, II.—*† Cardwell's *Documentary Annals*.—† Zurich Letters (Parker Society), 2 vols. 1558-1602.—† Hardwick's *History of the Articles*.

The subject may be studied in *Reformatio Legum*.—Formularies of Faith, temp. Henry VIII.—Sylloge Confessionum.—Canones et Decreta Concilii Tridentini.—Documents at the end of Pocock's ed. of Burnet's *History of Reformation*.—Sleidan's *Commentaries on History of Reformation*.—Hardwick's *History of the Church during the Reformation*.—Hooker's *Preface to Eccl. Polity*.—Fuller's *Church History*.—Lives of Cranmer and Parker in Strype and Dean Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*.—Heylin's *Life of Laud*.—Neal's *History of the Puritans*.—Perry's *History of the Church of England*, Chap. I-XXV, or his *Student's English Church History*, Chap. I-XXXII.

IV. Apologetica.

Alternative Subjects.

1. *Natural Theology and Revelation*.—† S. Augustine, *De Utilitate Credendi*.—† S. Augustine, *Contra Faustum*, Books VIII. XI, XII, XXXII.—*† Bishop Butler's *Analogy*.—*† Bishop Butler's *Sermons*.

The subject may be studied in Origen *contra Celsum*, Books III, IV.—Barrow's *Sermons on the Being of God*.—Van Mildert's *Boyle*

Lectures, Vol. II.—Mill, on the Mythical Interpretation of the Gospels.—Dean Mansel's Bampton Lectures.—McCosh, Method of the Divine Government.—Farrar's Bampton Lectures.—Bishop Steere on Existence and Attributes of God.—Flint, Baird Lectures on Theism and Antitheism (2 vols).—Duke of Argyll's Reign of Law.—Christlieb's Modern Doubt and Christian Belief (Clark's Library).—Wace's Boyle Lectures, Christianity and Morality.—Luthardt's Fundamental Truths of Christianity.—Row's Jesus of the Evangelists.—Young's The Christ of History.

2. *Date of the Canonical Books of the New Testament*—*† Westcott's Canon of the New Testament.—† Prolegomena in Alford's New Testament.

The subject may be studied in Kirchhofer, *Quellensammlung zur Geschichte des N. T. Canons*.—*Evangelia Apocrypha*, ed. Tischendorf.—Tischendorf's When were our Gospels written?—Tregelles' Canon Muratorianus.—Luthardt, *Der Johanneische Ursprung des vierten Evangeliums*. Leipzig, 1874 (transl. by Gregory).—Sanday's *The Gospels in the Second Century*.—Sanday, on the Authorship and Historical Character of the Fourth Gospel.—Bishop Lightfoot's papers on 'Supernatural Religion' in the *Contemporary Review*; Jan. 1875, The Silence of Eusebius; Feb. 1875, The Ignatian Epistles; May 1875, Poly-carp of Smyrna; Aug. 1875, Papias of Hierapolis; Oct. 1875, Papias of Hierapolis; Feb. 1876, The later School of St. John; Aug. 1876, The Churches of Gaul; May 1877, Tatian's Diatessaron.

3. *Miracles*—† Mozley on Miracles.—† Butler's Analogy, Part II.

The subject may be studied in Sherlock's Trial of the Witnesses.—Abp. Trench on the Miracles (Preface).—Mansel's Essay on Miracles in 'Aids to Faith'.—Westcott's Gospel of the Resurrection.—Duke of Argyll's Reign of Law.—Row's The Supernatural in the New Testament.—Warrington, Can we believe in Miracles?—Articles 'on Miracles,' Christian Remembrancer, Oct. 1863, Oct. 1866.

4. *Prophecy*—* The following passages are to be carefully studied in themselves and in reference to their bearing on one another. Great weight will be attached to the grammatical and exegetical knowledge of the Hebrew, if any Candidate should exhibit such knowledge.

- (a) Passages, the Messianic or Theocratic import of which has been matter of controversy.

Genesis iii. 15; xii. 3; xviii. 18; xxii. 18; xxvi. 4; xxviii. 14; xlix. 10.—Numbers xxiv. 17-19.—Deuteronomy xviii. 15, 18.—2 Samuel xxiii. 2-5.—Psalms ii, viii, xvi, xxii, xl, xlv, lxxii, cx.—Isaiah ii. 2-4; vi. 9, 10; vii. 14-16; viii. 14, 15; ix. 1-7; xi; xvi. 5; xviii. 7; xix. 18-25; xxii. 22; xxiv. 14, 15, 21, 23; xxv. 6-9; xxviii. 16; xxix. 17-24; xxxv. 1-10; xlii. 1-9; xlv. 8; xlix. 1-9; l. 4-6; li. 4, 5; lii. 13-14. 12; liv. 1-17; lv. 1-5; lvi. 1-8; lix.

20, 21; lxi. 1 sqq.; lxii; lxxv. 1, 2.—Jeremiah iii. 14-17; xxxiii. 5-8; xxx. 8, 9; xxxi. 31-36; xxxiii. 14-26.—Ezekiel xi. 17-21; xvi. 53-63; xvii. 22-24; xxxiv. 23-31; xxxvi. 25-32; xxxvii. 22-28; xlvii. 6-12.—Daniel ii. 34, 35, 44, 45; vii. 13, 14, 18.—Hosea i. 10, 11; ii. 1, 23 (ii. 1-4, 25 Heb.).—Joel ii. 28-32 (iii. 1-5 Heb.).—Amos ix. 11-15.—Micah iv. 1-5; v. 2 (1 Heb.).—Habakkuk ii. 14.—Zephaniah iii. 8-13.—Haggai ii. 6-9.—Zechariah iii. 8, 9; vi. 9-15; ix. 9, 10; xi. 4-13; xii. 10; xiii. 1-7.—Malachi i. 11; iii. 1-4; iv. 5, 6 (iii. 23, 24 Heb.).

- (b) Passages, the temporal fulfilment of which has been matter of controversy.

Genesis ix. 25-27; xv. 13; xxvii. 40; xlix. 7, 17, 19.—Numbers xxiv. 24.—Deuteronomy xxxiii. 6-25.—Joshua vi. 26.—1 Kings xiii. 2.—2 Kings xx. 17, 18.—Isaiah vii. 8, 9; xiii. 20-22; xvii. 1; xix. 18-24; xxiii. 15; xxxvii. 7; xlv. 26-28; xlv. 1, 2.—Jeremiah xxii. 18, 19; xxii. 30; xxvii. 6-8; xxxiii. 17, 18; xxxiv. 4, 5; xxxvi. 30; xliii. 8-13; xlv. 12-14, 27-30; xlv. 25, 26; l. 35-44.—Ezekiel xxvi. 2-14; xxix. 8-16, 19, 20.—xxx. 4-26; xxxi. 18; xxxii. 9-12, 32; xxxix. 1-6.—Hosea iii. 4; viii. 8, 13; ix. 6, 7.—Joel iii. (iv. Heb.) 19, 20.—Micah iv. 10; v. 5, 6 (4, 5 Heb.).—Zechariah v. 11; xii. 6; xiv. 2-21.—Malachi iv. 5, 6 (iii. 23, 24 Heb.).

The subject may be studied in Frischmuth, in the *Thesaurus Theologico-Philologicus*, Vol. I.—Hengstenberg's *Christology of the Old Testament* (Clark's Library).—Tholuck, *Die Propheten und ihre Weissagungen*.—MacCaul, on the 53rd Chapter of Isaiah.—MacCaul, *Translation of Kimchi on Zechariah, with Dissertations*.—Reinke, *Die Messianischen Weissagungen bei den grossen und kleinen Propheten des A. T.*—Reinke, *Die Messianischen Psalmen*.—Delitzsch, on Isaiah.—Delitzsch, on the Psalms.—Pusey's *Daniel the Prophet*.—*Jewish Interpretation of Isaiah liii*, ed. Driver and Neubauer, with Preface by Pusey.—Payne Smith, *On the Messianic Interpretation of Isaiah*.—Oehler, *Theology of the Old Testament* (Clark's Library).

V. Liturgica.

- † The Ancient Greek and Latin Liturgies, viz. The Clementine, S. James, S. Mark, S. Chrysostom, S. Basil, *Ordo Gelasianus*, *Ordo Gregorianus*. (These may be found in Hammond's *Liturgies, Eastern and Western*).—† S. Cyrilli Hieros. *Catecheses XIX-XXIII*.—* † Book of Common Prayer, its sources and successive modifications.

The subject may be studied in Hooker, *Eccl. Pol.*, Book V.—Renaudot, *Liturgiarum Orientalium Collectio*.—Bona, *Rerum Liturgicarum libri duo* (ed. Sala).—Palmer's *Origines Liturgicæ*.—Bingham's *Antiquities*, Books XIII, XIV, XV.—Neale's *Introduction to the History of the Eastern Church*.—Freeman's *Principles of Divine Service*.—Neale's *Essay on the Ambrosian and Mozarabic Liturgies* (in his *Essays on Liturgiology*).—

Neale and Forbes' Gallican Liturgies.—Mone, Lateinische und Griechische Messen aus dem zweiten bis sechsten Jahrhundert.—Missale ad usum Sarum (ed. Forbes).—Maskell's Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England.

The modifications of the Book of Common Prayer may be studied in The First Prayer Book of Edward VI, compared with the successive revisions of the Book of Common Prayer, by James Parker; or, Cardwell's Two Liturgies of Edward VI; or, Edward the Sixth's Liturgies, in Parker Society Publications; or, The First Prayer Book of Edward VI, by Walton and Medd; and in Cardwell's History of Conferences.

VI. *Critica Sacra.*

- (a) *† Scrivener's Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament.—† Exact criticism of the Gospel according to St. Matthew and the First Epistle to the Corinthians.—Or (b) † Exact criticism of Hosea and of 1 Samuel.

The subject may be further studied in De Rossi, *Variae Lectiones Veteris Testamenti*.—Keil's Commentary on the Books of Samuel (Clark's Library).—Dr. Pusey on the Minor Prophets.—Tischendorf, *Vet. Test. juxta LXX.* 1875. *Prolegomena*, 9-105.—Frankel, *Vorstudien zu der Septuaginta*, Leipzig, 1841.—Frankel, *Ueber den Einfluss der palästinischen Exegese auf die alexandrinische Hermeneutik*. Leipzig, 1851.—Lachmann, *Nov. Test. Græce et Latine. Præfatio*, v-xliv.—Tischendorf, *Nov. Test. Græce, ed. septima, Prolegomena i-cclxxvi.*—Tischendorf, *Nov. Test. Græce, ed. octava, Apparatus criticus.*—Tregelles, *On the Printed Text of the Greek Testament.*—Abp. Trench's *Synonyms of New Testament.*—The New Testament, Vol. I, a new translation by J. B. McClellan.

Candidates are expected to offer only one of the subjects marked as alternatives under Sections II, III, IV, VI.

1883.

Candidates will be examined with special reference to books marked with an obelus (†), and such books as are also marked with an asterisk (*) may be regarded as permanent. All other books named in this list are suggested as sources of useful information, to be consulted by the student at his discretion.

I. *Biblia Sacra.*

- † The subject-matter of Exodus xx-xi and Deuteronomy.—*† The subject-matter of Isaiah.—† The Gospel according to St. Mark.—*† The Gospel according to St. John.—*† The Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, or the Epistle to the Philippians and the three Pastoral Epistles.

Optional Subjects. (Hebrew)—

Elementary: Book of Genesis.

Advanced: Psalms i-lxxii.—Isaiah xi-lxvi.—Hosea.

Candidates who offer an elementary knowledge of the Hebrew language will be examined in Hebrew Grammar and the Book of Genesis. An elementary knowledge will not suffice, unless it be accurate. Those who offer an advanced knowledge of the language will be examined in Hebrew philology, Psalms i-lxxii, Isaiah i-xxxv, and Hosea.

(Septuagint)—

Genesis.—Psalms i-lxxii.—Isaiah xl-lxvi.—Hosea.

II. Theologia Dogmatica atque Symbolica.*Alternative Subjects.*

1. *Doctrine of the Holy Trinity*—*† S. Athanasius, *Orationes IV contra Arianos*.—*† Pearson on the Creed, Articles I, II, VIII.—*† Bishop Browne on the XXXIX Articles, Articles I, II, V.

The subject may be studied in S. Hippolytus contra Hæresin Noeti, in Routh's *Scriptorum Eccles. Opusc.* vol. i.—Bull's *Defensio Fidei Nicænæ*.—Waterland's *Eight Moyer Lecture Sermons*.—Waterland on the Importance of the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity.—Liddon's *Bampton Lectures*.

2. *Doctrine of the Incarnation*—† S. Athanasius de *Incarnatione Verbi Dei*.—*† S. Cyril Alex. *Epistolæ ad Nestorium II, III, et Ep. ad Joan. Antioch.*—*† S. Leo, *Epist. XXVIII ad Flavianum contra Eutychis Hæresin*.—*† *Definitio Fidei Concil. Chalced.*—*† Hooker, *Book V*, sections 51-55.—*† Pearson on the Creed, Articles III-VII.—*† Bishop Browne on the XXXIX Articles, Art. II-IV.

The subject may be studied in S. Irenæus, lib. III.—*Concilium Antiochenum*, in Routh's *Reliquiæ Sacræ*, Vol. III.—S. Athanasius, *Epistola ad Epictetum*.—*Joannis Episc. Antioch. ad S. Cyrillum Alex. Epist.* in Routh's *Script. Eccles. Opusc.* vol. ii.—S. Cyril Alex. *Scholia de Incarnatione Unigeniti*.—S. Anselm, *Cur Deus Homo*.—Ullmann on the Sinlessness of Christ.—Dorner on the Person of Christ, *Division I*, Vols. I, II (Clark's Library).—Wilberforce on the Incarnation, ch. I-IX.

3. *Doctrine of Grace*—† S. Augustine, de *Spiritu et Litera*.—† S. Augustine, de *Natura et Gratia*.—† S. Augustine, de *Gestis Pelagii*.—*† Canons of the Second Council of Orange, *A.D.* 529. (These and the three other Treatises named below may be found in *Anti-Pelagian Treatises of S. Augustine*, ed. Bright.)—*† Pearson on the Creed, Articles IX-XII.—*† Bishop Browne on the XXXIX Articles, Arts. IX-XVII.

The subject may be studied in S. Augustine, de *Perfectione Justitiæ*.—S. Augustine, de *Gratia Christi et Peccato Originali*.—S.

Augustine, *Contra duas Epistolas Pelagianorum*.—Bishop Bull on the State of Man before the Fall.—Julius Müller on the Christian Doctrine of Sin (Clark's Library).—Mozley's Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination.

III. *Historia Ecclesiastica et Patristica.*

Alternative Subjects.

Period I. *The Antenicene Church*.—*†Eusebius, *Hist. Eccles.* Books III-VII.

The subject may be studied in *Patres Apostolici* (ed. Funk).—*Refutatio omnium Hæreseum*, ascribed to Hippolytus, ed. Duncker et Schneidewin.—Tertullian, *de Præscriptionibus Hæret.*—Ruinart, *Acta Sincera Martyrum*.—S. Cyprian, *De Lapsis*.—Eusebius, *Vita Constantini*.—Fleury's *Hist. Ecclésiastique*, Books V, VI, VII.—Neander's *History of Christian Religion and Church* (parts of vols. i, ii).—Milman's *History of Christianity* (parts of vol. ii).—De Pressensé's *Trois Premiers Siècles*.—Hefele's *History of Councils*, Vol. I (Engl. Trans.).—Robertson's *History of the Church*, Book I.—Mansel's *Lectures on Gnostic Heresies*.—Donaldson's *History of Christian Doctrine in first Three Centuries*.

Period II. *The Church of the First Four Councils*.—*†Socrates, *Hist. Ecclesiast.* I-V.—*†Canons of the First Four General Councils, ed. Clarendon Press.

The subject may be studied in *Canones Apostolorum et Conciliorum*, sæc. 4, 5, 6, 7 (ed. Bruns, Berlin, 1839).—S. Athanasius' *Historical Writings* (ed. Bright).—Socrates, *Hist. Eccl.* VI, VII.—Sozomen, *Hist. Eccles.*—Theodoret, *Hist. Eccles.*—Tillemont's *Memoires*, e.g. Vol. VIII (account of S. Athanasius).—Fleury's *Hist. Eccl.* Bks. XXII-XXVII (Oxford Engl. trans.).—Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, ch. XVII-XXVII.—Newman's *Arians of the Fourth Century*.—Milman's *Latin Christianity*, Book II.—Hefele's *Councils* (Engl. Tr. of vols. i, ii).—De Broglie's *L'Eglise et l'Empire du 4^{me} Siècle*, Vols. II, III, IV.—Robertson's *History of the Church*, Books II, III.—Bright's *History of the Church*, from A.D. 313 to 451.—Guizot's *Hist. Civilisation in France*, Lect. V.

Period III. *The Church of the Middle Ages.*

A. sub-alternative, 'The Conversion of the Northern Races'.—*†Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* and *Epistola ad Egbertum*.

The subject may be studied in Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*.—*Lives of Missionaries* in Pertz, *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*, Vol. II, viz. S. Boniface, Liudger, Lebuin, Sturm, Willehad, Anskar, Rimbert, Adalbert.—S. Bonifacii *Epistolæ*, in Migne's *Patrologia*.—*Life of S. Columba*, by Adamnan, ed. Reeves.—Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, c. LV (Russia).—Robertson's *Hist. Ch.* Bks. III. c. 5; IV. c. 1, 3, 5, 6; V. c. 4, 7; VI. c. 11.—Milman's *Latin Christianity*, Bks. III.

c. 2, 7; IV. c. 3, 4, 5; V. c. 8, 9.—Neander's History of Christian Religion and Church (Engl. Tr., ed. Bohn), Vol. V. pp. 371-475; VII. pp. 1-107.—Neander's Memorials of Christian Life (Engl. Tr. ed. Bohn), pp. 316-520.—Ulphilas, Neander's Hist. III. 177; IV. 529.—Todd's Life of St. Patrick.—Milman's Conversion of Pomerania.—Bright's Chapters of Early English Church History.

B. sub-alternative, 'The Growth of the Papal Power from Charles the Great to Boniface VIII.'—†Einhardi Vita Caroli Magni.—†Nithardi Historia.—†Annales Lamberti Herzfeldensis.

The subject may be studied in Decretales Pseudo-Isidorianæ, ed. Hinschius.—Fleury's Quatre Discours sur l'Hist. Eccl., in Vol. XVI of his Eccl. Hist.—Gregorii VII. Epistolæ.—Innocentii III. Epistolæ, apud Jaffé.—Eadmer, Historia Novorum.—Hallam's Middle Ages, Vol. II (chapter on Ecclesiastical Power).—Villemain's Life of Gregory VII.—Milman's Latin Christianity, Bks. V-XI.—Finlay's History of Greece, Vol. II. Bk. I. c. 1, 3; Bk. II. c. 3.—Hussey's Rise of the Papal Power.—Robertson's Hist. Ch., Bks. IV-VII.—Reichel's See of Rome in the Middle Ages.—Dean Church's Life of St. Anselm.

Period IV. *The Age of the Reformation*.—*†Ranke's History of the Popes, Vols. I, II.—*†Cardwell's Documentary Annals.—†Hardwick's History of the Articles.

The subject may be studied in Reformatio Legum.—Formularies of Faith, temp. Henry VIII.—Sylloge Confessionum.—Canones et Decreta Concilii Tridentini.—Zurich Letters (Parker Society), 2 vols. 1558-1602.—Documents at the end of Pocock's ed. of Burnet's History of Reformation.—Sleidan's Commentaries on History of Reformation.—Hardwick's History of the Church during the Reformation.—Hooker's Preface to Eccles. Polity.—Fuller's Church History.—Lives of Cranmer and Parker in Strype and Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury.—Heylin's Life of Laud.—Neal's History of the Puritans.—Perry's History of the Church of England, Chap. I-XXV, or his Student's English Church History, Chap. I-XXXII.—Dixon's History of the Church of England from the abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction, Vols. I, II.

IV. Apologetics.

Alternative Subjects.

1. *Natural Theology and Revelation*—†S. Augustine, De Utilitate Credendi.—†S. Augustine, Contra Faustum, Books VIII, XI, XII, XXXII.—*†Bishop Butler's Analogy.—*†Bishop Butler's Sermons.

The subject may be studied in Origen contra Celsum, Books III, IV.—Barrow's Sermons on the Being of God.—Van Mildert's Boyle Lectures, Vol. II.—W. H. Mill, on the Mythical Interpretation of the Gospels.—Mansel's Bampton Lectures.—McCosh,

Method of the Divine Government.—Farrar's Bampton Lectures.—Bishop Steere on Existence and Attributes of God.—Flint, Baird Lectures on Theism and Antitheism (2 vols.).—Duke of Argyll's Reign of Law.—Christlieb's Modern Doubt and Christian Belief (Clark's Library).—Wace's Boyle Lectures, Christianity and Morality.—Luthardt's Fundamental Truths of Christianity.—Row's Jesus of the Evangelists.—Young's The Christ of History.

2. *Date of the Canonical Books of the New Testament*.—*†Westcott's Canon of the New Testament.—†Prolegomena in Alford's New Testament.

The subject may be studied in Kirchhofer, Quellensammlung zur Geschichte des N. T. Canons.—Evangelia Apocrypha, ed. Tischendorf. — Tischendorf's When were our Gospels written?—Tregelles' Canon Muratorianus.—Luthardt, Der Johanneische Ursprung des vierten Evangeliums. Leipzig, 1874 (transl. by Gregory).—Sanday's The Gospels in the Second Century.—Abp. Thomson's General Introduction to the Gospels, and Westcott's Introduction to the Gospel according to St. John (in Speaker's Commentary).—Sanday, on the Authorship and Historical Character of the Fourth Gospel.—Bishop Lightfoot's papers on 'Supernatural Religion' in the Contemporary Review; Jan. 1875, The Silence of Eusebius; Feb. 1875, The Ignatian Epistles; May, 1875, Polycarp of Smyrna; Aug. 1875, Papias of Hierapolis; Oct. 1865, Papias of Hierapolis; Feb. 1876, The later School of St. John; Aug. 1876, The Churches of Gaul; May 1877, Tatian's Diatessaron.

3. *Miracles*.—†Mozley on Miracles.—†Butler's Analogy, Part II.

The subject may be studied in Sherlock's Trial of the Witnesses.—Abp. Trench on the Miracles (Preface).—Mansel's Essay on Miracles in 'Aids to Faith'.—Westcott's Gospel of the Resurrection.—Duke of Argyll's Reign of Law.—Row's The Supernatural in the New Testament.—Warington, Can we believe in Miracles?—Articles 'on Miracles,' Christian Remembrancer, Oct. 1863, Oct. 1866.

4. *Prophecy*.—*The following passages are to be carefully studied in themselves and in reference to their bearing on one another. Great weight will be attached to the grammatical and exegetical knowledge of the Hebrew, if any Candidate should exhibit such knowledge.

- (a) Passages, the Messianic or Theocratic import of which has been matter of controversy.

Genesis iii. 15; xii. 3; xviii. 18; xxii. 18; xxvi. 4; xxviii. 14; xlix. 10.—Numbers xxiv. 17-19.—Deuteronomy xviii. 15, 18.—2 Samuel xxiii. 2-5.—Psalms ii, viii, xvi, xxii, xl, xlv, lxxii, cx.—Isaiah ii. 2-4; vi. 9, 10; vii. 14-16; viii. 14, 15; ix. 1-7; xi; xvi. 5; xviii. 7; xix. 18-25; xxii. 22; xxiv. 14, 15, 21, 23; xxv.

6-9; xxviii. 16; xxix. 17-24; xxxv. 1-10; xlii. 1-9; xlv. 8; xlix. 1-9; l. 4-6; li. 4, 5; lii. 13-14; liv. 1-17; lv. 1-5; lvi. 1-8; lix. 20, 21; lxi. 1 sqq.; lxii. 1; lxv. 1, 2.—Jeremiah iii. 14-17; xxiii. 5-8; xxx. 8, 9; xxxi. 31-36; xxxiii. 14-26.—Ezekiel xi. 17-21; xvi. 53-63; xvii. 22-24; xxxiv. 23-31; xxxv. 25-32; xxxvii. 22-28; xlviii. 6-12.—Daniel ii. 34, 35, 44, 45; vii. 13, 14, 18.—Hosea i. 10, 11; ii. 1, 23 (ii. 1-4, 25 Heb.).—Joel. ii. 28-32 (iii. 1-5 Heb.).—Amos ix. 11-15.—Micah iv. 1-5; v. 2 (1 Heb.).—Habakkuk ii. 14.—Zephaniah iii. 8-13.—Haggai ii. 6-9.—Zechariah iii. 8, 9; vi. 9-15; ix. 9, 10; xi. 4-13; xii. 10; xiii. 1-7.—Malachi i. 11; iii. 1-4; iv. 5, 6 (iii. 23, 24 Heb.).

- (b) Passages, the temporal fulfilment of which has been matter of controversy.

Genesis ix. 25-27; xv. 13; xxvii. 40; xlix. 7, 17, 19.—Numbers xxiv. 24.—Deuteronomy xxxiii. 6-25.—Joshua vi. 26.—1 Kings xiii. 2.—2 Kings xx. 17, 18.—Isaiah vii. 8, 9; xiii. 20-22; xvii. 1; xix. 18-24; xxiii. 15; xxxvii. 7; xlv. 26-28; xlvii. 1, 2.—Jeremiah xxii. 18, 19; xxii. 30; xxvii. 6-8; xxxiii. 17, 18; xxxiv. 4, 5; xxxvi. 30; xliii. 8-13; xlv. 12-14, 27-30; xlv. 25, 26; l. 35-44.—Ezekiel xxvi. 2-14; xxix. 8-16, 19, 20; xxx. 4-26; xxxi. 18; xxxii. 9-12, 32; xxxix. 1-6.—Hosea iii. 4; viii. 8, 13; ix. 6, 7.—Joel iii. (iv. Heb.) 19, 20.—Micah iv. 10; v. 5, 6 (4, 5 Heb.).—Zechariah v. 11; xii. 6; xiv. 2-21.—Malachi iv. 5, 6 (iii. 23, 24 Heb.).

The subject may be studied in Frischmuth, in the *Thesaurus Theologico-Philologicus*, Vol. I.—Hengstenberg's *Christology of the Old Testament* (Clark's Library).—Tholuck, *Die Propheten und ihre Weissagungen*.—MacCaul, on the 53rd Chapter of Isaiah.—MacCaul, *Translation of Kimchi on Zechariah*, with Dissertations. Reinke, *Die Messianischen Weissagungen bei den grossen und kleinen Propheten des A. T.*—Reinke, *Die Messianischen Psalmen*.—Delitzsch, on Isaiah.—Delitzsch, on the Psalms.—Pusey's *Daniel the Prophet*.—Jewish Interpretation of Isaiah liii, ed. Driver and Neubauer, with Preface by Pusey.—Payne Smith, *On the Messianic Interpretation of Isaiah*.—Oehler, *Theology of the Old Testament* (Clark's Library).

V. Liturgia.

- †The Ancient Greek and Latin Liturgies, viz. The Clementine, S. James, S. Mark, S. Chrysostom, S. Basil, Ordo Gelasianus, Ordo Gregorianus. (These may be found in Hammond's *Liturgies, Eastern and Western*.)—†S. Cyrilli Hieros. *Catecheses XIX-XXIII*.—*†Book of Common Prayer, its sources and successive modifications.

The subject may be studied in Hooker, *Eccl. Pol. Book V*—Renaudot, *Liturgiarum Orientalium Collectio*.—Bona, *Rerum Liturgicarum libri duo* (ed. Sala).—Palmer's *Origines Liturgicae*.—Bingham's *Antiquities*, Books XIII, XIV, XV.—Neale's *Introduction to the History of the Eastern Church*.—Freeman's

Principles of Divine Service.—Neale's Essay on the Ambrosian and Mozarabic Liturgies (in his Essays on Liturgiology).—Neale and Forbes' Gallican Liturgies.—Mone, Lateinische und Griechische Messen aus dem zweiten bis sechsten Jahrhundert.—Missale ad usum Sarum (ed. Forbes).—Maskell's Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England.

The modifications of the Book of Common Prayer may be studied in The First Prayer Book of Edward VI, compared with the successive Revisions of the Book of Common Prayer, and Introduction to the History of the Revisions, by James Parker; or, Cardwell's Two Liturgies of Edward VI; or, Edward the Sixth's Liturgies, in Parker Society Publications; or, the First Prayer Book of Edward VI, by Walton and Medd; and in Cardwell's History of Conferences.

VI. *Critica Sacra.*

- (a) *†Scrivener's Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament. —†Exact criticism of the Gospel according to St. Matthew and the First Epistle to the Corinthians.—Or (b) †Exact criticism of Hosea and of 1 Samuel.

The subject may be further studied in De Rossi, *Variae Lectiones Veteris Testamenti*.—Keil's Commentary on the Books of Samuel (Clark's Library).—Dr. Pusey on the Minor Prophets.—Tischendorf, *Vet. Test. juxta LXX.* 1875. Prolegomena, 9-105.—Frankel, *Vorstudien zu der Septuaginta*, Leipzig, 1841.—Frankel, *Ueber den Einfluss der palästinischen Exegese auf die alexandrinische Hermeneutik*. Leipzig, 1851.—Lachmann, *Nov. Test. Græce et Latine. Præfatio*, v-xliv.—Tischendorf, *Nov. Test. Græce*, ed. septima, Prolegomena, i-cclxxvi.—Tischendorf, *Nov. Test. Græce*, ed. octava, *Apparatus criticus*.—Tregelles, *On the Printed Text of the Greek Testament*.—Abp. Trench's *Synonyms of New Testament*.—The New Testament, Vol. I, a new translation by J. B. McClellan.

Candidates are expected to offer only one of the subjects marked as alternatives under Sections II, III, IV, VI.

§ 2. Examination in Law.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW.

1. TIME.—The Examination is held once a year, in Trinity Term; the precise day is fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, and notified in the *University Gazette*.

2. CANDIDATES.—The following preliminary conditions must be fulfilled by those who offer themselves.

(1) They must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(3) They must give in their names to the Superior Bedel of Law seven days at least before the Examination, together with certificates of their matriculation and of their having been admitted to the degree of B.A.: and must at the same time pay a fee of £1.

(4) They must give notice to the Regius Professor of Civil Law of the particular subjects in which they offer themselves to be examined, four weeks at least before the first day of Trinity Term.

3. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—These are four in number,
1. Jurisprudence, General or Comparative: 2. Roman Law:
3. English Law: 4. International Law. The following are the existing regulations of the Board of Studies:—

I. Jurisprudence, General or Comparative.

Candidates are examined either in
Jurisprudence, and the Theory of Legislation;
or in

Some department of a Foreign Code, to be compared and contrasted with the English law bearing on the same subject. Candidates will be allowed to select any one of the following to be examined in:—

- (1) Indian Penal Code.
- (2) French, Code Civil, Livre III, Tit. iii.
- (3) German, Allgemeines Handelsgesetzbuch, Viertes Buch, Titt. ii, iii, iv, v (erster Abschnitt), (artt. 337-421).
- (4) Italian, Codice Civile, Libro I, Tit. v, Libro III, Tit. v.
- (5) The Hindoo Law of Inheritance.
- (6) The Mahomedan Law of Inheritance.

II. Roman Law.

Candidates are expected to possess a general acquaintance with the principles of Roman Private Law. They are required to offer one of the following special subjects:—

- (1) The Law of Family Relations.
- (2) Ownership and Possession.
- (3) The theory of Contracts generally.
- (4) The four Consensual Contracts.
- (5) The history of Roman Legislation and Roman Judicial Institutions.

No particular books are recommended, but candidates are advised to refer as frequently as they can to Gaius and to the Titles of the Digest which bear upon the special subject they have selected.

In particular, reference may with advantage be made to the following Titles of the Digest :—

For special subject No. 1. to the Titles

De statu hominum (I. 5) ; De his qui sui vel alieni juris sunt (I. 6) ; De adoptionibus et emancipationibus (I. 7) ; Quod cum eo qui in aliena potestate est negotium gestum esse dicetur (XIV. 5) ; De ritu nuptiarum (XXIII. 2).

For special subject No. 2. to the Titles

De acquirendo rerum dominio (XLI. 1) ; De acquirenda vel amittenda possessione (XLI. 2).

For special subject No. 3. to the Titles

De pactis (II. 14) ; De obligationibus et actionibus (XLIV. 7).

For special subject No. 4. to the Titles

De contrahenda emptione (XVIII. 1) ; De actionibus empti et venditi (XIX. 1).

For special subject No. 5. to the Titles

De iustitia et iure (I. 1) ; De origine iuris (I. 2) ; De legibus Senatus consultis et longa consuetudine (I. 3) ; De constitutionibus principum (I. 4).

III. English Law.

Candidates are expected to show such a general knowledge of the leading rules of the English Law of Property, Family Relations, Contracts and Torts, as may be gathered from Stephen's Blackstone, Williams' Treatises on Real and Personal Property, and other institutional works of a similar character.

They are also examined in two special subjects, which each may select for himself out of the following list, under this restriction only, that both subjects may not be taken from the same division :—

Division A.

- (1) General principles of the Law of Contracts.
- (2) The Law of Agency.
- (3) The Law of Sale.
- (4) General principles of the Law of Torts.

Division B.

- (5) Outlines of the Law of Real Property.
- (6) The Law of Easements.
- (7) Leading Principles of Equity.
- (8) The Law of Trusts.
- (9) The Law relating to Fraud.

Division C.

- (10) Outlines of Criminal Law.

Division D.

- (11) Principles of the Law of Evidence.

IV. International Law.

Candidates will be examined either in
General principles of Private International Law ;
or in
The Law of Neutrality.

4. ORDER OF EXAMINATION.—The Examination is conducted partly in writing, partly *viva voce*. At its close the Examiners distribute the names of such candidates as have shown sufficient merit into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged alphabetically. Any graduate in Arts of whatever standing may offer himself for examination, but no candidate can obtain a place in the Class-list who has exceeded the twenty-fifth Term from his matriculation. Every candidate whose name has been placed in any of the three Classes, or who, being disqualified by standing, has in the judgment of the Examiners shown sufficient merit to entitle him, but for such disqualification, to a place in the Class-list, receives, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a certificate of having passed.

§ 3. Examinations in Medicine.

I. EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. First Examination.

1. TIME.—The Examination takes place annually in Trinity Term, on a day of which notice is given in the *University Gazette*.

2. CANDIDATES.—Candidates must have complied with the following conditions :—

(1) They must have completed eight Terms since they passed the Second Public Examination for the degree of B.A., in at least one School: unless (a) they were placed in either the first or the second class in the Honour School of Natural Science, and (β) obtained from the Examiners in that School a certificate of special proficiency in Physics, Chemistry, or Biology, in which case they may offer themselves for Examination at the earliest subsequent opportunity.

(2) They must give in their names to the Regius Professor

of Medicine at some time, not less than a fortnight, before the week fixed for the Examination, and must pay a fee of £1 to the Curators of the University Chest.

3. SUBJECTS AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The subjects of the Examination are, (1) Human Anatomy and Physiology, theoretical and practical, (2) the Elements of comparative Anatomy and Physiology, (3) Physics, Botany, and Chemistry, so far as they subserve Medicine. But those candidates who have obtained Honours, or passed the Preliminary Honour Examination, in the School of Natural Science, are excused from the examination in Physics and Chemistry. The Examination continues four or five days; it is held in the University Museum, and is conducted partly in writing, partly practically, partly *viva voce*. Those candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive a certificate to that effect.¹

2. *Second Examination.*

1. TIME.—This Examination also takes place annually in Trinity Term, on a day of which notice is given in the *University Gazette*.

2. CANDIDATES.—Candidates must have complied with the following conditions:—

(1) They must have completed sixteen Terms since they passed the Second Public Examination in at least one School, and eight Terms since they passed the First Examination mentioned above.

(2) They must satisfy the Regius Professor of Medicine that they have attended some Hospital of good repute which must be approved by the majority of the Examiners.

(3) They must give in their names to the Regius Professor at least a fortnight before the week fixed for the Examination, and must pay a fee of £1 to the Curators of the University Chest.

3. SUBJECTS AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The subjects of the Examination are, (1) the Theory and Practice of Medicine,

¹ It may be desirable to bear in mind that impending legislation on the subject of licences to practise may cause the University to alter its regulations in regard to both this and other examinations in Medicine.

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including the diseases of women and children, (2) *Materia Medica*, (3) the Principles of Surgery and Midwifery, (4) Medical Jurisprudence, (5) General Hygiene, (6) Two Medical Authors, either (α) two of the four ancient authors, Hippocrates, Aretæus, Galen, and Celsus, or (β) one of these and one modern author, approved by the Regius Professor. The Examination is held partly in the University Museum, partly in the Radcliffe Infirmary: it is conducted partly in writing and partly *viva voce*, with a considerable proportion of practical work in each subject, and lasts four or five days. Those candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive a certificate to that effect.

(The Examination-papers both of this and of the First Medical Examination are usually printed, and may be procured at the Clarendon Press Depository, 116 High Street, Oxford.)

II. EXAMINATION IN PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. TIME.—The Examination is appointed to take place annually in Michaelmas Term.

2. CANDIDATES.—Candidates must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the University, and they must before the Examination pay a fee of £5 to the University.

3. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—The subjects of the Examination are as follows :—

I. *Hygiene.*

1. Meteorology and Meteorological Instruments.
2. Examination of Air, Water, Soils, and Food.
3. Unhealthy Trades.
4. Causes of origin and spread of Contagious Diseases and Epidemics: general history of Epidemics: prevention of Contagious Diseases and Epidemics.
5. Geography of Disease in General, as bearing on Comparative National Health.

II. *Sanitary Law.*

A general knowledge of the recent Acts bearing upon the Public Health, and of the duties of the various Officers as laid down by the Local Government Board.

III. *Sanitary Engineering and Apparatus.*

1. Water Supply.
2. Sewers and Drains.
3. Ventilation.
4. Construction of Dwellings.
5. Construction of Hospitals.
6. Conservancy of Villages and Towns.
7. Construction of Plans, Sections, and Contour Lines.

IV. *Vital Statistics.*

Elements for determining present Death Rate in different communities.

1. Birth Rate.
2. Death Rate.
3. Disease Rate.
4. Duration and Expectancy of Life.
5. Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases.

The following works may be consulted in reference to the above subjects:—

Parkes' Hygiene.

Buchan's Introductory Text-Book of Meteorology, and Handy Book of Meteorology.

Angus Smith's Air and Rain.

Angus Smith's Disinfectants and Disinfection.

Smith, E., Manual for Medical Officers of Health and Handbook for Inspectors of Nuisances; Manual of Public Health for Ireland. Monro's Public Health Act for Scotland. Hart's Manual of Public Health.

Army and Navy Medical Reports; Annual Reports of Sanitary Commissioners of India and Abstracts thereof; Aitken's Practice of Medicine, Vol. II. Part IV. Medical Geography; Boudin's *Traité de Géographie Médicale*.

Hecker's Epidemics of the Middle Ages.

Glen's Law of Public Health.

Le Chaumont's Lectures on State Medicine.

Baldwin Latham's Sanitary Engineering.

Box, T., A Practical Treatise on Heat, for the use of Engineers, Architects, &c.

Humber's Water Supply of Cities and Towns.

Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the best means of preventing the Pollution of Rivers.

Reports of the Commissioners on Water Supply, 1867-69.

Reports of Registrar-General, of Medical Department of Privy Council, and of Local Government Board.

Quetelet's *Physique sociale, ou essai sur le développement des facultés de l'homme*.

Various Monographs in *Zeitschrift für Biologie*.

4. **CERTIFICATES.**—Those Candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive, on payment of a fee of £10, a certificate of proficiency.

§ 4. **Examinations in Music.**

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN MUSIC.

1. *First Examination.*

1. TIME.—The Examination takes place annually in Hilary Term, on a day of which notice is given in the *University Gazette*.

2. CANDIDATES.—Candidates must have matriculated as members of the University: they must either have passed Responsions (p. 114), or the Previous Examination at Cambridge, or have obtained the certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners (p. 184), or have satisfied the Examiners of Senior Candidates at one of the Local Examinations (p. 188) in English, in Mathematics, in Latin, and in *either* Greek or a modern language, i. e. in French, German, or Italian: they must give in their names to the Clerk of the Schools some time before the day of the Examination, and in so doing must pay a fee of £2.

3. SUBJECTS AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The subjects of the Examination are Harmony and Counterpoint, in not more than four parts. It is conducted partly *viva voce*, partly in writing. Those candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a certificate to that effect.

2. *Second Examination.*

1. TIME.—The Examination takes place annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day of which notice is given in the *University Gazette*.

2. CANDIDATES.—(a) Candidates must have passed the First Examination, and must have composed a piece of Music in five-part harmony, with an accompaniment for at least five stringed instruments. This piece of music must be forwarded to the Professor of Music at an appointed time, together with a written assurance that the whole is the candidate's own composition: no candidate can offer himself for the Examination until this composition has been approved by all the Examiners. If approved it is not to be performed, but a copy of it must be deposited in the Music School.

(8) They must give in their names to the Clerk of the Schools some time before the day of the Examination, in so doing must pay a fee of £2, and exhibit the certificate of having passed the First Examination.

3. SUBJECTS AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The subjects are, (1) Harmony; (2) Counterpoint, in not more than five parts; (3) Canon, Imitation, &c.; (4) Fugue; (5) Form in Composition; (6) Musical History; (7) A critical knowledge of the full-scores of certain works which are designated from time to time by the Professor of Music, and notified in the *University Gazette*. The text-books which are recommended for the Examination are Ouseley's Treatises on Harmony, Counterpoint, and Form in Music; Berlioz, or Kastner, on Instrumentation; and either Burney's or Hawkins' History of Music. The Examination is conducted partly *viva voce*, partly in writing. Those candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a certificate to that effect.

III. OF EXAMINATIONS HELD UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examinations.

I. EXAMINATIONS OF BOYS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Examinations are held from time to time under the authority of a Board entitled the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board, the members of which are appointed in equal numbers by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge respectively.

The Examinations are held at Oxford, at Cambridge, at several Public Schools, and at certain other centres. The dates are fixed from time to time by the Board, and are usually so arranged as to give one Examination in July, and another before Christmas. Any boy who is under education at a School at which the Examination is held, or who, being under education at another School, applies through his Master to the Board, is admitted as a candidate: in either case two months' notice has to be given and a fee of £2 paid.

Boys who have left school, or who have not been members of

any school, are also admitted to the Examination under the authority of the University of Oxford.

The Subjects of the July Examination are divided into four groups :—

Group I. (1) Latin, (2) Greek, (3) French, (4) German.

Group II. (1) Elementary, (2) Additional, Mathematics.

Group III. (1) Scripture Knowledge, (2) English, (3) History.

Group IV. (1) Natural Philosophy, Mechanical Division,
(2) Natural Philosophy, Chemical Division, (3) Botany,
(4) Physical Geography and Elementary Geology.

The ordinary subjects of the December Examination are limited to certain portions of these Groups, viz., to Group I (1) Latin, (2) Greek. Group II (1) Elementary, (2) Additional, Mathematics. Group III (1) Scripture Knowledge.

The Examination in Latin includes as obligatory subjects (a) Prose Composition, (β) Translation into English from books not specially prepared, (γ) Grammar, (δ) a portion of one classical author to be specially prepared, and to be selected, with certain admissible exceptions, from a list issued from time to time by the Board. A paper in Verse Composition is also set, but deficiency in it, or the omission of it, may be compensated by the merit of the candidate's other work in this part of the Examination.

The Examination in Greek includes as obligatory subjects (a) Translation into English from books not specially prepared, (β) Grammar, (γ) a portion of one classical author to be specially prepared, and to be selected, with certain admissible exceptions, from a list issued from time to time by the Board. In addition to these subjects, a paper is set in Prose and Verse Composition, but deficiency in either kind of Composition or the omission of either may be compensated by the merit of the candidate's other work in this part of the Examination, provided however that every candidate must show his ability to translate easy English sentences into Greek.

The Examination in Elementary Mathematics includes as obligatory subjects (1) Arithmetic, (2) those parts of Elementary Geometry which are treated of in Euclid I, II, (3) Elementary Algebra, to the extent required in Responsions (see p. 115).

(For the details of the other subjects the reader is referred to the *Regulations* of the *Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board*, published at the Clarendon Press.)

Every candidate who satisfies the Examiners in at least four subjects, taken from not less than three different groups (with the exception that candidates who satisfy the examiners in one subject taken from Group ii. or Group iv. may offer three subjects taken from Group i.) receives a certificate from the Board.

This certificate exempts an Undergraduate from the necessity of passing Responsions, *provided that it states that the holder of it has passed in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics* as specified above.

It is also accepted by all Colleges, except Corpus and Magdalen Colleges, by all Halls, and by the Delegates of Unattached Students, as a substitute for the ordinary Matriculation Examination: but in almost all cases the certificate must be of such a kind as to carry with it an exemption from Responsions as stated above; and in several Colleges, e.g. University, Balliol, New, and Keble Colleges, it must also show that the candidate has passed with distinction in at least one subject. Enquiry should in each case be made of the College authorities as to the conditions under which the certificate is accepted.

II. EXAMINATIONS OF BOYS' SCHOOLS.

The same Board also holds Examinations of Schools, and parts of Schools, on the application of the Head Master or Governing Body. The arrangements are made in each case to suit the convenience of the particular School which is to be examined: and full particulars respecting the general conditions of the Examinations will be found in the printed *Regulations* of the Board, mentioned above. The Examination of a School may be combined with the Examination of particular boys in a School for certificates.

III. EXAMINATION OF GIRLS FOR CERTIFICATES.

The general conditions are the same as those for boys, with the exceptions (1) that the Italian language is added to Group I,

Drawing to Group II, and Music to Group IV, and (2) that the Examination may be passed in two portions, not less than two subjects being offered each time. The certificate does not carry with it, as it does in the case of boys, any privileges at the University.

IV. EXAMINATION OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The general conditions are the same as those which are mentioned above for Boys' Schools.

Further information than is contained in the *Regulations* already referred to can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Delegacy, Hertford College.

2. Oxford Local Examinations.

Annual Examinations are held at Oxford and in the chief large towns in England, under the authority of a Board entitled the Delegacy of Local Examinations, for the purpose mainly of testing the proficiency of boys who are not intended to enter the University, and also of girls and women, for whom there is no provision in the ordinary Examinations of the University. Some inducements to enter the University are, however, held out to boys who highly distinguish themselves (see pp. 85, 99).

The Examinations are of three kinds: (1) for boys and girls under fifteen years of age, (2) for boys and girls under eighteen years of age, (3) for women above eighteen years of age. There is also a separate Examination for Schools and parts of Schools.

I. EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CANDIDATES.

Candidates for this Examination, who may be of either sex, must not have exceeded their fifteenth year on the 1st of July preceding the Examination. The Examination consists of three parts: I. Examination in preliminary subjects, i.e. (1) Reading aloud from an English author, (2) Writing from dictation, (3) Interpretation and analysis of an English poem which has been prepared beforehand, (4) A short English composition, (5) Arithmetic, as far as Single Rule of Three. This part of the Examination is obligatory on all candidates. II. Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, i.e. in certain selected books of the Bible, and in parts of the Book of Common Prayer. This is obligatory on all candidates unless their parents or guardians

object to it on conscientious grounds. III. Examination in optional subjects: each candidate must pass in not less than *two* but cannot offer more than *five* subjects; and if he has declined the Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, he must pass in *three*, and may offer *six*. The subjects are—1. English, 2. Latin, 3. Greek, 4. French, 5. German, 6. Mathematics, 7. Mechanics and Mechanism, 8. Chemistry. Candidates may also offer themselves for examination in Music and Drawing. The successful candidates receive certificates stating the subjects in which they have passed, and their names are published in three divisions according to their merits.

II. EXAMINATION OF SENIOR CANDIDATES.

Candidates for this Examination, who may be of either sex, must not have exceeded their eighteenth year on the 30th of April preceding the Examination: but for persons who offer themselves for Examination with a view to satisfying the preliminary requirements of the University for the Degree of Bachelor of Music (see p. 183), there is no prescribed limit of age. The Examination consists of three parts: I. Examination in preliminary subjects, i.e. (1) A grammatical paper on some portion of an English author, (2) A short English composition, (3) Arithmetic. This is obligatory on all candidates. II. Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, i.e. in certain portions of the Bible and of the Book of Common Prayer. This is obligatory on all persons unless their parents or guardians object to it on conscientious grounds. III. Examination in optional subjects: each candidate must pass in *one* of the sections marked B. C. D., and if he has declined the Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion he must pass in *two* of the sections marked A. B. C. D. The subjects are:—A. English. B. Languages, i.e. either Latin or Greek, or French or German. C. Mathematics, i.e. Pure Mathematics to Algebraical Geometry inclusive, Mechanics, and Hydrostatics. D. Physics, i.e. one of the four following groups of subjects: (1) Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and Heat; (2) Chemistry; (3) Vegetable and Animal Physiology; (4) Geology and Mineralogy. Candidates may also offer E. Drawing, and F. Music. The

names of the successful candidates are published in two separate lists: (1) a list arranged in two divisions for each of the sections A. B. C. D. E. F.; (2) a general list, arranged in three divisions. Successful candidates also receive a certificate, signed by the Vice-Chancellor, and conferring on them the title of Associate in Arts. Those Candidates who show sufficient merit in translations from Latin and Greek authors, in Grammar, in Latin Prose Composition, and in Mathematics, to be excused from Responsions, may receive a certificate from the Delegates to that effect.

III. EXAMINATION OF WOMEN OVER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

This consists of two parts: I. The First Examination. Every Candidate is required to satisfy the Delegates in (1) English Composition; (2) any two of the following languages: (a) Latin, (b) Greek, (c) French or Italian, (d) German; (3) Arithmetic; (4) Euclid I. II. or Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Candidates are expected to answer questions on the grammar of the languages selected, and to translate a piece of easy English into Latin, French or Italian, and German, as the case may be. II. The Second Examination, which consists of two parts: (1) The Pass Examination, (2) The Examination for Honours. The *Pass Examination* is divided into six sections, viz. A. Languages, i. e. the same languages as are required in the Preliminary Examination, more advanced knowledge being required. B. Ancient History, i. e. Greek History from B.C. 510 to the death of Alexander, and Roman History from the beginning of the First Punic War to the accession of Nerva, together with a special period more thoroughly studied. C. Modern History, i. e. English History from the accession of Henry II to the Revolution of 1688, together with a special period of either European or English History more accurately studied. D. Mathematics, i. e. (a) Algebra, (b) Euclid I-IV, or equivalent, (c) Elements of Mechanics. E. Physical Science, i. e. (1) as necessary subjects: (a) The Elements of Physics, i. e. Mechanics, with either Heat, Light and Sound, or Magnetism and Electricity, and (b) the Elements of Chemistry; (2) as optional subjects: (a) The Elements of Biology, (b) the Elements of Geology. F. Logic and Political Economy, i. e. the greater part of either Whately or Jevons'

Logic, and Adam Smith, Books i. ii. In order to obtain the certificate of having passed this Examination, it is necessary to pass, at the same time, in Section A and in one at least of the other Sections. No Candidate can be examined in more than three Sections at any one Examination.

The *Examination for Honours* is divided into eight Sections, viz. (1) English; (2) Latin and Greek; (3) German, French, Italian, and Spanish (Candidates are required to offer German and one at least of the other three languages); (4) Mathematics, Pure and Mixed; (5) Ancient History, with Latin and Greek Texts; (6) Modern History, with original Texts; (7) Mental and Moral Philosophy; (8) Physical Science, i. e. one or more of the following subjects: (a) Physics, (b) Chemistry, (c) Biology, (d) Geology. No Candidate can offer at the same Examination more than one of these eight Sections. Those who satisfy the Examiners are divided into three classes in each Section, according to their merits, the highest class being assigned only to those who pass with great distinction.

There is also a separate and optional *Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion*, which is divided into two parts: (1) Holy Scripture, with or without a knowledge of the Greek Text of the selected books of the New Testament; (2) the Book of Common Prayer. Candidates for a Certificate must satisfy the Examiners in the first of these parts, but are not necessarily required to offer the second.

IV. EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS.

The same Delegacy is also empowered to examine Schools or parts of Schools in the ordinary subjects of study. Arrangements are made by the Delegacy to meet the special requirements as to time, place, and subjects of the Schools which apply to be examined.

For the details of the several Examinations, i. e. the time, places, and special books, which vary from year to year, application should be made in the case of Examinations (1) and (2) to the Local Secretaries in the large towns, and for Examinations (3) and (4) to the Secretary of the Delegacy, Magdalen College, Oxford.

IV. EXTRA-ACADEMICAL PRIVILEGES OF STUDENTS AND GRADUATES.

The following are some of the privileges and exemptions of Graduates, and of those who have passed certain of the University Examinations, in regard to admission to the several professions: they are all shared in common with members of other Universities.

1. IN LAW.

(a) *Calls to the Bar.* Members of the University who have passed a Public Examination may enter their name at an Inn of Court without passing the preliminary examination: if they have either passed 'a Public Examination,' or have resided two full years at the University, they are, at several Inns, exempted from the payment of the caution-money which is required from other Students: they are allowed to keep their Terms by dining in the Hall of their Inn during three days in each Term: and their three years of studentship may be contemporary with their Oxford course, so that they may qualify themselves for being called to the Bar three years after passing 'a Public Examination.' (This term is ambiguous, but it has recently been interpreted to mean Responsions.)

(b) *Admission as Attorneys and Solicitors.*

1. Any one who has been matriculated at the University, or who has passed the Local Examinations of the University, is exempted from passing the preliminary examination which would otherwise be required before he could be articulated.

2. Any member of the University who has passed Moderations can be articulated for four years instead of five—and any Bachelor of Arts for three years instead of five.

2. IN MEDICINE.

(a) *Registration.* Any Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine is entitled, on payment of a fee of £2 in respect of qualifications obtained before January 1, 1859, and of £5 in respect of qualifications obtained since that date, to be registered as a medical practitioner.

(b) *Royal College of Physicians.* Any one who has obtained the degree of Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine is exempted from the greater part of the examination for membership of the College.

(c) *Royal College of Surgeons.*

1. Any one who has passed Responsions is exempted from the preliminary examination for membership of the College.

2. Any one who has taken the Degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine is exempted from the examination in Medicine for membership of the College.

3. Any one who has taken a degree in Arts is exempted from the preliminary examination for the Fellowship of the College.

4. Any one who has taken the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine is exempted from examination in Medicine for the Fellowship of the College.

(d) *Society of Apothecaries.*

1. Any one who has passed Responsions is exempted from the Society's examination in Arts.

2. Any one who has passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine is admitted to membership of the Society on passing a single examination in *Materia Medica*, *Therapeutics*, *Medicine*, *Pathology*, *Midwifery*, and *Toxicology*.

3. Any one who has taken the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine is admitted to membership of the Society on passing a practical examination in *Medicine* and *Midwifery* only.

3. IN THE ARMY.

By the War Office Regulations a certain number of vacancies for Sandhurst are allotted every six months to University students. Candidates must either have passed the First Public Examination, in which case their age must be between the limits of seventeen and twenty-one, or have taken a degree in Arts, in which case their age must be between the limits of seventeen and twenty-two. The application must be made in the month of May or October and not later than the 31st of May or 31st of October next following the date of the Candidate's obtaining his University qualification, and must be accompanied by certain certificates, the particulars of which will be found in the printed

Regulations respecting Examinations for Admission to the Royal Military College and for First Appointments therefrom to the Army.

All University Candidates must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of their proficiency in Geometrical Drawing. In case there should be more Candidates than vacancies, the required number will be selected by competition among the said Candidates at the ensuing July or December Examination. But those University Candidates who fail in their first Examination are allowed to have a second opportunity, provided that their age, when they avail themselves of such second opportunity, does not exceed twenty-two, if undergraduates, and twenty-three, if graduates.

4. IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Candidates for Attachéships in the Diplomatic Service who have passed the First Public Examination are exempted from examination in Latin; and Candidates who have taken a degree are exempted from examination in all subjects except Hand-writing, Précis, and French.

V. SELECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The University of Oxford being one of the Universities approved by the Secretary of State for India at which Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India may pass their two years of probation, arrangements have been made by the University for the instruction, and by most Colleges for the reception, of such Selected Candidates.

1. *Admission of Selected Candidates.* A Selected Candidate is eligible for immediate admission at almost all Colleges and Halls, or as an Unattached Student of the University. He is in all cases required to matriculate as a member of the University, but he is not required to pass an entrance examination. Inasmuch, however, as the number of rooms in a College or Hall is almost always smaller than the number of its undergraduates, it is not always possible for such Candidates to be admitted to residence within the College walls: in this case they can reside in licensed lodgings selected by themselves. The arrangements of the several Colleges and Halls vary so widely that it is advisable for a Selected Candidate, as soon as he has fixed upon the particular College or Hall at which he would prefer to enter, to write to the Head of that College or Hall, and ascertain from him the precise conditions under which he would be admitted.

2. *Instruction of Selected Candidates.* Instruction is provided by the University in each of the six subjects prescribed in the Regulations of the Civil Service Commissioners.

(1) In Law, the Reader in Indian Law lectures three days a week upon all the prescribed subjects. The Regius Professor of Civil Law usually gives two, or three, Courses a year upon Roman Law. The Reader in Roman Law will also in future lecture in that subject. A fee of £1 is payable to the Reader in Indian Law for each Course of Lectures.

(2) In the Classical Languages of India the Professor of Sanskrit gives instruction four or five times a week during each Term both in the elements and in the higher philology of the language: the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic and the Laudian Professor of Arabic give whatever instruction may be necessary in that

language during each Term, and the Teacher of Persian lectures during thirty-two weeks in the year. The statutable fees are £1 per Term to the Laudian Professor of Arabic, and £5 for every period of eight weeks to the Teacher of Persian for daily instruction, £3 for instruction every other day.

(3) In the vernacular languages of India the Teacher of Hindustani and the Teacher of Telugu give instruction three times a week during thirty-two weeks in the year in Hindustani, and in Telugu and Tamil, respectively: the fees are the same as those mentioned above in the case of the Teacher of Persian.

(4) In the History and Geography of India the Reader in Indian History lectures twice a week during Term, and also receives exercises from persons who attend his lectures. A fee of £1 is payable for each Course of Lectures.

(5) In Political Economy the Professor of Political Economy lectures usually three times a week during Term. These lectures are open without fee.

(6) In Natural Science, the Professor of Botany, Geology, and Zoology, respectively, give not only lectures but practical instruction, and the Botanic Garden (p. 59) and the Geological and Zoological departments of the Museum are open for study during the greater part of the year. A fee, which varies from £1 1s. to £3 3s., is usually charged for instruction in Botany: instruction in the other subjects is free.

In addition to the University teaching, every Selected Candidate who enters a College or Hall is admitted to the lectures of the College or Hall, so far as they bear upon his course of reading. There is no special instruction provided by the Colleges for such Candidates, except that at Balliol lecturers have been appointed to supplement the University teaching in Political Economy and some oriental languages.

3. *Examinations for the Degree of B.A.* A Selected Candidate is not required to pass Responsions: but he must pass the First Public Examination in the ordinary way. In the Pass School of the Second Public Examination certain changes have recently been made, the operation of which, though not confined to Selected Candidates, is of special benefit to them. A Candidate in that School may now offer Sanskrit, or Persian, or both, in lieu of

either Greek and Latin or a modern European language: he may also offer a period of Indian History and a branch of Indian Law. That is to say, he can obtain his degree by offering three of the same subjects which he is required to offer to the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. *Examinations for the Degree of B.C.L.* Certain branches of Indian Law are now included as principal subjects in this Examination (see p. 177).

VI. AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

1. Any College or Institution within the United Kingdom or in any part of the British Dominions, being a place of education in which the majority of the students are of the age of seventeen at least, may be admitted to the privileges of an Affiliated College on the following conditions, namely:

(a) That its members have been incorporated by Royal Charter, or that provision has been otherwise made for its establishment on a permanent and efficient footing and for its government.

(b) That it shall allow the University to be represented on its Governing Body and to take such part in its Examinations as shall from time to time be determined by or under the authority of the University.

(c) That it shall have been admitted to the privileges of an Affiliated College by a vote of Convocation.

(d) That the connexion between the University and an Affiliated College shall be terminable either by a vote of Convocation, or by a resolution of the Governing Body of the College.

2. Any person who has completed a course of three years at least at an Affiliated College, and who has passed the Examinations connected with that course in accordance with regulations to be prescribed or approved from time to time by the Delegates of Local Examinations is entitled to receive a Certificate from the University indicating that such person has completed at an Affiliated College a systematic course of study and examinations approved by the University.

3. Any person who has received such a Certificate may, if he has obtained Honours in the Second (or final) Examination at

such affiliated College, be admitted as a Candidate in the First Public Examination of the University without having been matriculated; and if he satisfies the Moderators in that Examination, and is matriculated in the course of the Term next following, he is not required to pass Responsions, and the Term in which he has been matriculated is, for the purposes of any provision respecting the standing of members of the University, reckoned as the fifth Term from his matriculation; and if he obtains Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, he can obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts as soon as he has kept statutable residence for eight Terms and has passed the Second Public Examination. But no person already matriculated can offer himself as a Candidate in the First Public Examination under the provisions of this Statute.

The only College at present so affiliated is St. David's College, Lampeter.

CHAPTER V.

OF ACADEMICAL EXPENSES.

THE cost of living at Oxford varies so largely with the means, tastes, and moral courage of a student that it is not possible to lay down many general propositions respecting it. The total amount is made up in each case of several elements: there are certain fixed expenses which are common to all alike, such as University and College fees: there are other expenses, such as those of board and lodging, which, though varying with particular cases, vary only, as far as the Colleges and Halls are concerned, within definite limits: there are others, such as subscriptions to clubs or societies, which are common but voluntary: there are others, such as tradesmen's bills, which are not special to University life, and which are almost wholly within a student's power to fix for himself.

If the first two of these four classes of expenditure be alone taken into consideration, it is a matter of experience that a student who resides within a College or Hall can, with economy, obtain the degree of B.A. for a total expenditure of £300. This estimate includes board, room-rent or lodging, and washing, for twelve terms of residence, tuition and miscellaneous College charges, admission, examination, and degree fees: the necessary expenses which it does not include are clothes, books, railway fares, and the cost of living in the vacations. Many students have been known to obtain their degree for less than the sum above mentioned: but this has required a more than ordinary amount of thrift and self-denial, and possibly also a forfeiture of some collateral advantages which University life brings.

Members of Colleges and Halls who reside in lodgings are, in most cases, on the same footing as Unattached Students in respect

of entire freedom in the regulation of such expenses as are involved in board and lodging. They have usually, however, to bear a certain share in the cost of the College establishment; but at Balliol and New Colleges the sum so paid is less than the difference between the University fees which are payable by a member of a College or Hall and those which are payable by an Unattached Student. The only pecuniary advantage which an Unattached Student enjoys over a member of one of those societies is, that he is not liable to the payment of the tuition fee which is charged upon members of Colleges.

Some Colleges and Halls have of late revised their scale of charges, and made new arrangements with a view to the reduction of necessary expenses. For example, the deposit of a sum of money on admission, which was formerly required from all students as a guarantee against possible loss, is no longer required at certain Colleges and Halls from those who pay their battels in advance: the difficulties which arose to many students of slender means from being compelled to purchase the furniture of their rooms on commencing residence are obviated in several Colleges and Halls by allowing the hire of furniture from the College: the miscellaneous charges have been in several instances gathered together into a fixed annual payment: and at Keble College, St. Mary Hall, St. Alban Hall, and St. Edmund Hall, the payment of a fixed annual sum is made to cover, with trifling exceptions, all necessary academical expenses.

In the following statement are gathered together, (1) all fees which are payable to the University, (2) as much information as is at present available in regard to the charges of Colleges and Halls. It has not been attempted to include any expenses except those which are independent of the personal tastes of a student.

I. UNIVERSITY FEES.

1. MATRICULATION FEES.

*These Fees are payable at the time of presentation to the
Vice-Chancellor.*

	£	s.	d.
A Bible-Clerk, or Scholar admitted to a College or Hall on condition of receiving free board and tuition	0	10	0
Every other person	2	10	0

2. EXAMINATION FEES.

*These Fees (with the exception of the second of the two fees in
Music and the second and fourth in Medicine) are payable when the
name of a Candidate is entered on the list for Examination.*

Responsions 1 0 0

First Public Examination :

1. For Examination in Greek and Latin Literature,
whether for Honours or not, and also for re-
examination in the Gospels or the substituted
matter, under the arrangement mentioned on
p. 124 1 10 0
2. For Examination for Mathematical Honours 1 0 0

*If a Candidate's name be entered later than the specified time, an
additional fee of Two Guineas must be paid (see p. 119).*

Second Public Examination :

- (1) For Examination in the Rudiments of Faith
and Religion, or in the substituted matter 1 0 0
- (2) For each of the subjects in the Pass School,
whether offered separately or together 0 10 0
- (3) For any Honour School, except the School of
Natural Science 1 10 0
- (4) For the School of Natural Science :
 1. For each of the subjects in the Preliminary
Honour Examination, whether offered
separately or together 0 10 0

ACADEMICAL EXPENSES.

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£ s. d.

2. For the Final Honour Examination, whether taken separately or together with the subjects in the Preliminary Honour Examination

0 10 0

If a Candidate's name be entered later than the specified time, an additional fee of Two Guineas must be paid on each occasion.

Civil Law 1 0 0

Music :

(1) Before each of the two Examinations 2 0 0

(2) After passing both Examinations 7 0 0

Medicine :

(1) Before each of the two Examinations for the Degree of B.M. 1 0 0

(2) After passing both Examinations for the Degree of B.M. 9 0 0

(3) Before the Examination in Preventive Medicine 5 0 0

(4) After the Examination in Preventive Medicine 10 0 0

3. DEGREE FEES.

These Fees are payable in the Apodyterium of the Convocation House immediately before the Degree is taken.

Degree of Bachelor of Arts 7 10 0

Degree of Master of Arts 12 0 0

But for any one who has been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law or of Medicine

7 0 0

Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law 6 10 0

„ „ of Divinity 14 0 0

„ „ of Medicine 6 10 0

Degree of Doctor of Civil Law, Divinity, or Medicine 40 0 0

„ Bachelor of Music 5 0 0

„ Doctor of Music 10 0 0

Additional fee when any Degree is conferred in absence, or by Decree of Convocation 5 0 0

Additional fee when Degrees are accumulated 5 0 0

Additional fee when any Degree is conferred by Diploma 10 10 0

4. INCORPORATION FEES.

These Fees are payable immediately before Incorporation takes place, and are in addition to the Matriculation fee of £2 10s.

	£	s.	d.
For an Undergraduate	1	0	0
For a Bachelor of Arts	8	0	0
For a Master of Arts	15	0	0
For a Bachelor of Civil Law, Divinity, or Medicine .	15	0	0
For a Doctor of Civil Law, Divinity, or Medicine .	40	0	0
For a Bachelor of Music	5	0	0
For a Doctor of Music	10	0	0

5. ANNUAL FEE.

This Fee, in the case of Members of Colleges or Halls, is usually paid in the first instance by the College or Hall, and included in the quarterly or terminal account; in the case of Unattached Students it must be paid to the Censors terminally in advance.

For every Member of the University	1	0	0
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6. MISCELLANEOUS FEES.

To the Clerk of the Schools for every Certificate of having satisfied the Examiners in any Examination, or of a Candidate's name having been placed in any Class-list	0	1	0
To the University Chest (through the Registrar of the University):			
(1) For a copy of any Matriculation-paper or Examination Certificate	0	2	0
(2) For a Certificate of having obtained any Degree	0	5	0

II. COLLEGE EXPENSES.

I. ADMISSION FEES, AND CAUTION MONEY.

At **University** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £30, which is returned when the name is removed from the College books.

At **Balliol**, for a resident in College, the admission fee is £2, the caution-money £21: for a resident out of College, there is no admission-fee, the caution-money is £5. In either case the caution-money is returned when the name is removed from the College books.

At **Merton** the admission-fee consists of a payment of £1 10s. to the College library: the caution-money is £10 for a scholar, £30 for a commoner.

At **Exeter** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £25; which latter sum is returned when the name is removed from the College books.

At **Oriel** the admission-fee is £5; the caution-money is, for Scholars, Adam de Brome's Exhibitioners, and Clerks, £10, for Commoners £30.

At **Queen's** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money is, for Scholars, Clerks, and Exhibitioners the value of whose Exhibition exceeds £60 per annum, £15—for Commoners £30, of which £10 is returned at the B.A. degree, £10 at M.A., and the remainder when the name is removed from the College books. The caution-money for members who have compounded for their University and College dues is £5. For Students of Music the admission fee is £1 10s.

At **New College** there is no admission-fee; no caution-money is required from Commoners who pay the fixed College charges in advance terminally and their College bills weekly. For other Commoners the caution-money is £30, of which £20 is returned to those who have taken the degree of B.A. and have ceased to reside, and the whole when the name is removed from the College books.

At **Lincoln** the admission-fee is £3 3s., the caution-money £30, of which £10 is returned on taking the degree of B.A., £10 at M.A., and the whole (or remainder) in case of death or the name being removed from the College books.

At **Magdalen** there is no admission-fee: persons elected on the Foundation of the College pay no caution-money, but Commoners pay £40, which is returned when they either take the degree of B.A. or remove their names from the College books. Persons who keep their names on the books after taking the degree of B.A. pay a fresh caution of £5, which is accounted for to them on the removal of their name.

At **Brasenose** the admission-fee is £4 14s., the caution-money £25 for Commoners, £20 for Scholars.

At **Corpus**, for Commoners or Exhibitioners who battel either wholly or partially in College the caution-money is £30, which is returned when the name is removed from the College books. Scholars pay no caution-money.

At **Christ Church** the admission-fee for both Commoners and Students is £19 10s.; the caution-money, for Commoners, is £10 10s., which is returned when the name is taken off the books.

At **Trinity** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £30. Of the caution-money £20 is returned on the degree of M.A. being taken: the whole is returned on the removal of a name from the books.

At **St. John's** the admission-fee is £6 3s., the caution-money is £30, of which £20 is returned on taking the degree of B.A.; the remainder on removal of the name from the College books.

At **Jesus** the admission-fee is £2 10s., the caution-money £20.

At **Wadham** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £30.

At **Pembroke** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money is £30, returnable on taking the degree of M.A.

At **Worcester**, (1) for Commoners the admission-fee is £8, the caution-money £20, of which £10 is returned on taking the M.A. degree, the remainder when the name is removed from the College books; (2) for Fellow-Commoners the admission-fee is £28, the caution-money £30, of which £20 is returned on taking the M.A. degree; (3) for Scholars the admission-fee is £3, the caution-money £10.

At **Keele** there are no admission-fees or caution-money.

At **Hertford** the admission-fee is £5 5s., the caution-money £30, of which £20 is returned on taking the degree of M.A., the remainder on removing the name from the books.

At **St. Mary Hall**, for Commoners who pay their battels in advance the admission-fee is £5, and no caution-money is required; for other Commoners the admission-fee is £12 2s. 6d., and the caution-money £30, of which £10 is returned on taking the B.A. degree, and £10 on taking the M.A. degree.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, for those who enter upon the Prepayment system, there is no admission-fee and no caution-money. For other students the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £14, or, if furniture be hired from the Hall (p. 204), £21, which is returned whenever the name is removed from the books.

At **St. Alban Hall** the admission-fee is £5: no caution-money is required.

At **Charsley's Hall** the admission-fee is £2 10s.: no caution-money is required.

2. TUITION FEES.

Note.—Where Colleges or individual Lecturers have combined for the purpose of Lectures, the fees mentioned below include the right of admission to the other Lectures of the combination (see p. 33).

At **University**, £25 annually, which continues to be paid during each Term of residence up to that of passing the last Examination in the Final Schools.

At **Balliol**, £25 annually, which continues to be paid by both classes of residents during each Term of residence up to that in which they pass their last Examination in any School, inclusive.

At **Merton**, £7 7s. per Term during residence until the degree of B.A. is taken, and by B.A. Postmasters so long as they require tuition.

At **Exeter**, £22 1s. annually by every resident Undergraduate who has not passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of B.A.; certain remissions are made in the case of those who are reading for Honours in Chemistry.

At **Oriel**, £21 annually during residence until the last Examination has been passed.

At **Queen's**, £24 annually for three years: £1 1s. per Term afterwards to those who are still attending College lectures. The Tutors allow £5 per Term out of his tuition-fees to a student who has passed Moderations and is reading to the satisfaction of his Tutors in Natural Science.

At **Lincoln**, £21 annually for three years.

At **New College**, £21 annually until the last Examination has been passed.

At **Magdalen**, £21 annually until the last Examination has been passed.

At **Brasenose**, £22 1s. annually for three years, after which no further payment is required.

At **Corpus**, £27 annually for three years.

At **Christ Church**, £22 1s. annually until the end of the ninth Term of residence (counting three Terms in a year), after which an Undergraduate pays no more tuition-fees to the House.

At **Trinity**, £22 1s. annually during residence, until the last Examination for the B.A. degree has been passed.

At **St. John's**, £21 annually for three years; and £3 per Term afterwards during residence, as long as tuition is given.

At **Jesus**, £18 18s. annually for three years: afterwards £9 9s. annually until all Examinations for the degree of B.A. have been passed.

At **Wadham**, £22 10s. annually till all Examinations necessary for the B.A. degree have been passed, and, afterwards, as long as tuition is given.

At **Pembroke**, £23 annually until the last Examination for the degree of B.A. has been passed. Provision is made by the College to enable Undergraduates to attend the lectures of Professors or others in any recognised branches of University study in which it may not itself supply instruction.

At **Worcester**, £21 annually for the first two years; £15 annually for the third and fourth years; and £9 for every subsequent year of residence. The fees for instruction in Natural Science are paid by the Tutors up to the amount of the tuition-fees. Fellow-Commoners pay £40 annually for three years.

At **Keble**, the tuition-fee is included in the gross annual sum which is mentioned below.

At **Hertford**, £20 per annum during residence until all the Examinations necessary for the B.A. degree have been passed. In the case of those candidates for honours who offer special subjects in which there are no lectures in College, arrangements are made on the recommendation of the Educational Committee of the College to procure from without such assistance as may in their opinion be necessary.

At **St. Mary Hall**, £20 annually for three years at least, and for such further time as an Undergraduate avails himself of the tuition which is afforded by the Hall. This sum is included in the gross sum paid by Commoners under the Frugal System.

At **St. Alban Hall**, the tuition-fee is included in the gross sum which is mentioned below.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, on the Prepayment System, the tuition-fee is included in the sum paid in advance each Term. For other students the tuition-fee is £5 5s. per Term for three years; £2 2s. per Term afterwards, if tuition is required.

At **Charsley's Hall** there is no fixed tuition-fee: members are at liberty to elect their own tutors.

3. ESTABLISHMENT, SERVANTS, AND GENERAL CHARGES.

Notes.—In comparing the charges of the several Colleges in this section, it is important to observe that the same charges are not made uniformly under the same head. In some Colleges the contribution towards the cost of the maintenance of the Establishment is charged as a separate item, and provisions are supplied to the student as nearly as possible at cost price; while in others the same expenses are covered by charging a per-centage of twenty-five or thirty per cent. upon all articles which are supplied.

At **Balliol**, (1) residents in College pay the following annual charges:—College servants and general expenses, £12; bedmakers, £4; building fund, £3; name, 8s.; chapel, logic lectures, land tax, parish priest, 19s. In addition to the above, a gratuity of £1 10s. per Term to the bed-maker is recognised by the College. (2) Residents out of College

(including those who have gone into lodgings after twelve Terms' residence in College) pay annually 8s. (3) All resident members of the College pay annually £1 to the Library.

At **Merton**, (1) residents in College pay an annual charge of £12 for servants, besides which a payment of £1 per Term to the upper servant of their rooms and 10s. to the lower servant is recognised. (2) Residents out of College pay in proportion to the use which they make of the College establishment and servants. There are no establishment charges.

At **Exeter**, the following charges are payable annually:—College dues: (1) Until the Term, inclusive, of taking the degree of B.A., £9 9s.; (2) From that time until the twenty-seventh Term, £5 5s.; (3) After taking the degree of M.A., 12s. Establishment charges (i.e. College servants, except those in the kitchen and buttery, delivery of coals and letters, shoe-cleaning, chimney-sweeping, warming and lighting the chapel, hall, and stair-case, choir-fund, &c.), (a) for residents in College, £13 10s.; (b) for residents out of College, £7 10s. In addition to the above, a per-centage is charged upon all articles supplied out of the kitchen and buttery, which is intended to cover the necessary working expenses of those departments: and a payment to the bed-maker of £1 for Lent Term, £1 for Easter Term, and £1 10s. for Michaelmas Term, is recognised by the College.

At **Oriel**, Undergraduates resident in College pay an annual charge of £15, resident out of College, £9.

At **Queen's**, (1) residents in College pay the following annual charges:—establishment (including salaries of cooks, hall waiters, porters, shoe and knife cleaning, delivery of letters, hall fire, gas, &c.), £11 5s.; servants, including all payments sanctioned by the College (except those to the messenger, who is paid by the message), £6 10s. 6d. College dues: for all members of the College below the degree of Master of Arts, £1; for Masters of Arts, 14s. In addition to the above, a small terminal charge is made for cleaning rooms. (2) Residents out of College pay annually, establishment, £6, and College dues, as above. Poor and local rates are charged upon occupants of College rooms according to a scale fixed by official valuation. The rates levied upon the public buildings of the College are divided equally among all residents.

At **New College**, (1) residents in College pay £3 3s. annually for College dues and 3s. in the £ for establishment charges, and £7 10s. for bedmaker. (2) Residents out of College pay an annual charge of £1 for College dues, and also 3s. in the £ on their kitchen and buttery accounts, if they battel in College.

At **Magdalen**, the annual charges for establishment, servants (including all payments which are recognised by the College, except those to the messenger, who is paid by the message), College dues, and rates, are £19 16s. for residents in College, and £9 16s. for residents out of College.

At **Brasenose**, (1) residents in College pay for College dues, servants, and establishment charges an annual sum which varies from £17 to £20, according to the length of residence. This amount is rather less for Scholars than for Commoners, but continues to be payable by both classes until the degree of B.A. is taken. It does not include the gratuities which are paid by each resident to his bedmaker. (2) Residents out of College, whether before or after the completion of twelve Terms' residence, pay about £5 10s. less than the above-mentioned charge.

At **Corpus**, the charges are, (1) for residents in College £16 10s. per annum, including bedmakers, (2) for residents out of College, who battel either wholly or partially in College, £7 10s. per annum.

At **Christ Church**, the annual charges are:—£24 for residents in College; £13 10s. for residents out of College.

At **Trinity**, the charges for residents in College are:—College dues, £5 8s. per annum, servants £8 6s. Residents out of College pay about £5 less annually. An additional charge for servants is made at the rate of 3s. in the pound on the amount of buttry and kitchen accounts. A payment of £1 10s. per Term to the bedmaker is recognised by the College.

At **St. John's**, (1) residents in College pay annually a sum of about £7 for College dues and miscellaneous charges; a per-centage is charged upon all articles which are supplied from the kitchen or buttry, to cover the wear and tear of plate, &c.; a terminal payment of £1 to the bedmaker, 10s. to the under-servant, and 10s. to the porter, is recognised by the College, provided that the attendance and conduct of the servants have been satisfactory; washing is covered (with the exception of certain extras) by a terminal charge of £2. (2) For residents out of College the College dues and miscellaneous charges are about half the sum mentioned above.

At **Jesus**, the establishment charges average about £13 a year.

At **Wadham**, residents in College pay annually £15, residents out of College £10 10s. These payments cover all charges, except a customary gratuity of £1 at the end of each Term to the bedmaker, provided his attendance and conduct have been satisfactory.

At **Pembroke**, (1) residents in College pay annually £8 6s. for College dues, £8 for College expenses and Establishment charges, and £4 12s. for bedmakers: in addition to which a terminal payment to the bedmaker is recognised by the College; (2) Commoners resident out of College, after twelve Terms, pay annually 16s. for College dues, and 1s. per day for College expenses for every day upon which they battel in College.

At **Worcester**, the annual College dues are £14 15s. for a Commoner, £16 17s. 6d. for a Fellow-Commoner. These dues do not include the charge for bedmakers, but they include all other Establishment charges, as well as those for the maintenance of the chapel services and library, and University dues.

At **Kemble**, there is a fixed annual charge of £81, which is payable in advance in three equal instalments, one at the beginning of every Term, and which includes all ordinary battels, i.e. the rent of furnished rooms, board, College dues, servants, and tuition, but not washing, lights, or beer at luncheon and dinner. Extras, not necessarily required, are provided according to a fixed tariff, but are not allowed to exceed £5 per Term.

At **Hertford**, the College charges are £10 per annum. A gratuity of £1 per Term of residence is given by each Undergraduate to the servant who waits upon him, and 5s. per Term to the bedmaker.

At **St. Mary Hall**, (1) Commoners may compound for all ordinary battels, i.e. for University dues, tuition, furnished rooms, establishment charges, servants, and board for three Terms of eight weeks each, by a fixed annual payment of £80, payable in advance at the beginning of each Term: the only necessary extra expenses connected with living in Hall are coals, lights, and washing: non-necessary extra expenses are not allowed to exceed £3 per Term. Commoners who do not thus compound pay an annual sum of about £17 for three years (and of £6 afterwards), which includes all dues, establishment charges, and servants, except a terminal gratuity to the bedmaker. (2) Commoners on the Frugal System who reside out of Hall, but dine in Hall, pay £51 13s. instead of £80 annually.

At **St. Alban Hall**, (1) Residents in Hall pay an annual sum of about £60, which includes tuition, furnished rooms, establishment charges, and board for three Terms of eight weeks each. The only other necessary expenses connected with living in Hall are coals, candles, and washing. (2) Undergraduates who reside out of Hall pay £20 a-year for tuition and establishment charges, and according to a fixed tariff for whatever they have from the kitchen or buttery.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, students may enter *either* on the Prepayment System, *or* on the ordinary system of Caution-Deposits and payments at the close of each Term (three times a year). (1) On the Prepayment System, an annual sum of £81 (including £1 for University dues), paid in three equal instalments at the commencement of each Term of residence, comprises board, the rent of furnished rooms, tuition (including all lectures given to members of Queen's College as well as those in the Hall), all payments to servants, and all charges to the Hall, except fees on taking a degree. Laundress, and fire and lights (so far as required in private rooms) are the only necessary extras. (2) On the Caution-Deposit System the annual charges are:—(1) for Undergraduates residing in Hall, (a) for the first twelve Terms—establishment, £6 6s.; servants (exclusive of a terminal gratuity of £1 to the bedmaker), £3 10s. 6d.; annual total about £10; (b) after twelve Terms' residence (supposing rooms to be retained in the Hall)—establishment, £3 3s.; servants, £3 10s. 6d. (2) For Undergraduates residing out of Hall, (a) for the first twelve Terms—establishment, £4 11s. 6d.; servants, £2; (b) after twelve Terms' residence—establishment, 16s.; servants, 12s. 6d. All the charges here named are annual; one-third will represent the terminal payment in each case.

At **Charsley's Hall** the annual charges, including University dues, are £5. Residents in the Hall pay a fixed charge of £75 per annum for furnished rooms, board, and attendance.

4. ROOM-RENT AND FURNITURE.

At **Balliol**, the average room-rent is about £13 17s. annually, and ranges from £8 upwards. The furniture of all the rooms is owned by the College; a charge of 5 per cent. per annum is made for its use, in addition to which every outgoing tenant pays for the depreciation of the furniture as ascertained by valuation at the end of his term of occupancy. The total average cost of furnished rooms, including the payments for interest and depreciation, is about £20 annually, or about 15s. 6d. a week for the 27 weeks of residence.

At **Merton**, the room-rent varies from £6 to £15 annually. Furniture can in some rooms be hired from the College.

At **Exeter**, the room-rent varies from £10 10s. to £16 16s. annually. In certain rooms furniture can be hired from the College. The amount of valuation is not allowed to exceed £60 in any one set of rooms.

At **Oriel**, the average room-rent is £11 annually. Furniture can, at the option of the tenant, be hired from the College, at a charge of 5 per cent. per annum.

At **Queen's**, the rent of unfurnished rooms varies from £7 10s. to £15 annually. Some sets of rooms are let furnished. The rent of these rooms varies from £11 5s. to £16 10s. annually.

At **New College**, the average room-rent is £12 10s. annually. In a large proportion of the rooms furniture can be hired from the College.

At **Lincoln**, the average room-rent is £10 annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **Magdalen**, the room-rent varies from £10 to £15 per annum. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **Brasenose**, the average room-rent is £11 annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **Corpus**, room-rent varies from £10 to £16 annually.

At **Christ Church**, the room-rent varies from £9 9s. to £18 18s. annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the House.

At **Trinity**, the room-rent varies from £12 12s. to £16 annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **St. John's**, the room-rent varies from £6 6s. to £12 12s. annually. In all the smaller rooms furniture is provided by the College, for which a percentage is charged; in the remainder the valuation amounts to an average to about £30.

At **Jesus**, the room-rent varies from £8 to £16 annually. Rooms may be rented either furnished or unfurnished: in the latter case furniture must be paid for on commencing residence.

At **Wadham**, there are three classes of rooms, with rents of £10 10s., £12, and £15 a year respectively. The furniture of the rooms belongs to the College. For the use of it a charge is made at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on its value, and of 10 per cent. to cover the ordinary wear and tear of the furniture. Any special damage is charged besides.

At **Pembroke**, the room-rent varies from £8 8s. to £16 16s. per annum. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **Worcester**, the room-rent varies from £9 9s. to £14 14s. annually. Furniture can be hired from the College, or purchased.

At **Keeble**, the rent of furnished rooms is included in the gross annual charge, but undue dilapidations are paid by the tenant.

At **Hertford**, the room-rent varies from £15 to £18 per annum in the rooms in which the furniture has to be purchased at a valuation from the outgoing occupier; and from £18 to £30 in other rooms the furniture in which is provided by the College.

At **St. Mary Hall**, the room-rent for Commoners not on the Frugal System varies from £12 to £20 annually. Furniture can be hired from the Hall.

At **St. Alban Hall**, the rent of furnished rooms is included in the gross annual charge.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, the room-rent varies from £8 to £12 annually. Furniture can either be hired from the Hall, or purchased by those who enter on the Caution-Deposit System. On the Prepayment System the rent of furnished rooms is included in the sum paid terminally, and there is no charge for furniture except in the case of undue damage, which is estimated by a professional valuer.

5. DEGREE FEES.

(IN ADDITION TO THE UNIVERSITY FEES, p. 201.)

At **Balliol**, B.A., £4 4s.; M.A., £6 6s.

At **Merton**, £1 is paid to the Dean, £1 to the Library, on taking any degree.

At **Exeter**, B.A., £4 13s. 6d.; M.A., £4 5s.

At **Oriel**, B.A., £4 2s. 6d.; M.A., £8 1s.

At **Queen's**, B.A., £5 5s.; B.Mus., £2; D.Mus., £3; M.A. or any other degree, £3 6s.

At **New College**, £2 2s. for each degree.

At **Lincoln**, B.A., £4 4s.; M.A., £4 4s.

At **Magdalen**, B.A., £0 17s. 6d.; M.A., £3 5s.

At **Brasenose**, B.A., £4 15s. 6d.; M.A., £8 os. 6d.

At **Corpus**, B.A., 10s.; M.A., £1; paid to the Dean.

At **Christ Church**, B.A., £3 3s.; M.A., £2 2s. to the Steward, £1 1s. to the M.A. table in hall.

At **Trinity**, B.A., £3 16s.; M.A., £6 1s.

At **St. John's**, B.A., £6 7s. 6d.; M.A., £6 15s.

At **Jesus**, B.A., £3 1s.; M.A., £3 1s.

At **Wadham**, B.A., £5 13s.; M.A., £8 4s.

At **Pembroke**, B.A., £7; M.A., £5.

At **Worcester**, B.A., £3 1s. for a Commoner, £3 2s. for a Fellow-Commoner; M.A., £5 1s., together with £4 4s. as an entrance-fee to the Common-room in the case of one who has not previously been admitted to it.

At **Keble**, B.A., 10s.; M.A., 10s.

At **Hertford**, £5 5s. for each degree, except that of Doctor in any Faculty, for which the fee is £10 10s.

At **St. Mary Hall**, B.A., £5; M.A., £4.

At **St. Alban Hall**, B.A., £2.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, B.A., £4 9s.; M.A., £4 9s.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

At **Balliol**, accounts are paid three times a year. There is a fixed limit of expenditure: no tuition or other College fees are charged to Undergraduates who are non-resident.

At **Merton**, accounts are paid three times a year. There is a fixed limit of expenditure (2s. per diem for dinner, exclusive of the buttery charge for bread, cheese, and beer; £6 per Term for everything which is supplied from the kitchen, exclusive of dinners): groceries may be obtained in College.

At **Exeter**, accounts are paid three times a year. Any member of the College who resides in Oxford for seven or more nights in any Term will be liable to *half* the establishment charges of that Term, and any member who resides for twenty-one nights will be liable to the whole. Groceries and dessert may be obtained in College from the Common-room man. There is a fixed limit of expenditure.

At **Oriel**, accounts are paid four times a year; but the account for the Michaelmas quarter, which covers the Long Vacation, is of trifling amount.

At **Queen's**, accounts are paid three times a year. Battel-bills are sent to all residents weekly, and the notice of the Dean is called to any in which the amount exceeds a certain sum. A list of the charges made in the kitchen (which, with the regular charge for dinner in hall, vary with the market prices) is drawn out from time to time, and each resident is furnished with a copy. Those who dine in hall ordinarily pay a fixed charge, but in any Term at the beginning of which not less than twenty-four persons give notice to the Bursar or Manciple of their wish to dine off commons, and so to reserve to themselves the power of regulating till further the cost of their dinner, tables are set apart for them. A

tariff of commons is put up in hall at the beginning of each Term. Groceries may be procured from the buttery at a fixed tariff. There is a fixed limit for breakfasts and luncheons.

At **Lincoln**, accounts are paid three times a year. Any Undergraduate whose weekly bill exceeds a certain amount cannot obtain anything more from the kitchen or buttery without special leave from the Bursar. Groceries may be obtained in College from the Common-room man.

At **Magdalen**, accounts are paid three times a year. There is a fixed limit for breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners. For everything beyond this limit special leave has to be obtained. Groceries, wines, &c. can be obtained from the Junior Common-room.

At **Corpus**, accounts are paid three times a year.

At **Brasenose**, accounts are made out quarterly, two quarterly accounts being paid in the course of Michaelmas Term.

At **Christ Church**, accounts are paid three times a year. No profits are made either at the kitchen or the buttery.

At **Trinity**, accounts are paid three times a year.

At **St. John's**, accounts are paid three times a year. There is no fixed limit to expenditure, but a check is imposed as far as possible upon extravagance: the battels of an economical man are under £80 yearly, including all expenses.

At **Jesus**, accounts are paid three times a year.

At **Wadham**, accounts are paid three times a year. The weekly expenses in the buttery and kitchen ought not to exceed £1 10s. a week, and it is quite possible for an Undergraduate to live for considerably less. Expenditure much exceeding this sum is not permitted.

At **Pembroke**, accounts are paid four times a year.

At **Worcester**, accounts are paid three times a year. Kitchen charges are regulated by a printed tariff, and there is a limit of expenditure as to such charges which cannot be exceeded without special leave.

At **Keble**, one-third of the gross annual charge must be paid in advance at the beginning of every Term.

At **Hertford**, accounts are paid three times a year.

At **St. Mary Hall**, accounts are paid in advance at the commencement of each Term by Commoners on the Frugal System; and at the end of each Term by ordinary Commoners. The fixed charge for dinner, inclusive of both kitchen and buttery, is 2s.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, on the Caution-Deposit System, accounts are paid three times a year, at the commencement of Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter Terms. The battels pass through the Principal's hands weekly, and any case of apparently excessive expenditure is at once enquired into. The dinner-charge is 2s.; beer being an optional extra. All extras are regulated by a printed tariff. On the Prepayment System, £27 is paid at the commencement of Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter Terms, together with any account for extras that may have been incurred in the previous Term.

III. FEES OF STUDENTS NOT ATTACHED TO ANY COLLEGE OR HALL.

In the case of Students who are not attached to any College or Hall, the only expenses which are entirely beyond their control, and for which a previous estimate can be formed, are the following fees:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Fee to the University at matriculation	2	10	0
2. Fee to the Delegates of Unattached Students at matriculation	2	10	0
3. Caution-money, payable at matriculation, and returnable on removal of the name from the books of the Delegates	2	0	0
4. Quarterly fee to the University, payable as long as the name is retained on the books of the University	0	5	0
5. Quarterly fee to the Delegates:			
(1) For the first three years during which the name is retained on the books of the Delegates, unless the degree of B.A. has been sooner taken	0	17	6
(2) For every subsequent quarter during which the name is retained on the books of the Delegates	0	2	6
6. When a member of a College or Hall becomes an Unattached Student he pays a fee of £2 10s. He also pays the above-mentioned caution-money and terminal fees.			
7. Entrance fee to the Library	0	10	0

Under a Statute passed in May 1881, each Student is placed in the charge of a Tutor appointed by the Delegates. The Tutors are allowed to charge a fee for each course of Lectures, but such fee is not, in any case, to exceed £1 10s. per course. Students should reckon on having to pay for their tuition about £3 a term.

THE END.

ADDENDA.

I.

Since the present Edition went to press, the following changes have been made by the Board of Studies for the Pass School of the Second Public Examination (pp. 136, 137), and will come into effect in Easter Term 1882:—

- (1) In Group A. (1) *β. Historians*, for Herodotus vii, viii, ix read Herodotus vii, viii; for Livy xxi-xxiv, read Livy xxi-xxiii; for Tacitus, *Annals* i-iv, read Tacitus, *Annals* i-iii: and add that Candidates who have offered Herodotus v, vi at the First Public Examination may offer Herodotus vii, viii at the Second Public Examination.
- (2) The prescribed books in Group A. (3) are *Manu* i-vi, and *Sakuntalā*.
- (3) The prescribed books in Group A. (4) are *Gulistān*, Books vii, viii; *Būstān*, Books i, ii; and *Sikandar-nāma*, Cantos xiii-xxiv.

II.

The Board of Studies for the Honour School of Mathematics in the Second Public Examination have made certain alterations in the list of subjects specified on p. 143, which are printed in the *Oxford University Gazette* for November 15, 1881, p. 100.

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